Wed.

White-robed she comes, my love, my own,
Yet purer than the robe she wears;
White flowers she holds, the fairest known,
Yet sweeter than the flowers she bears;
So white, so sweet, yet I could seek
And find, beneath that white veil hid,
Love's hue upon that gentle cheek,
Love's light beneath that long-fringed lid.

Clash out, brave bells! Ring far and wide,
And laugh the piping birds to scorn.
Fair kinsmen, kiss the bonny bride,
She wanders far with me this morn;
And if her eyes are dim with tears,
I grudge them not their tender rain,
My love can chase the misty fears
And kiss the sunshine back again.

—*Hugh Conway.*

Perseverance.

One step and then another,
And the longest walk is ended;
One stitch and then another,
And the largest rent is mended;
One brick upon another,
And the highest wall is made;
One flake upon another,
And the deepest snow is laid.

So the little coral workers,
By their slow and constant motion,
Have built those pretty islands
In the distant dark-blue ocean;
And the noblest undertakings
Man's wisdom hath conceived,
By oft-repeated effort
Have been patiently achieved.

Then do not looked disheartened
On the work you have to do,
And say that such a mighty task
You never can get through;
But just endeavor, day by day,
Another point to gain,
And soon the mountain which you feared
Will prove to be a plain!

"Rome was not builded in a day,
The ancient proverb teaches,
And nature, by her trees and flowers,
The same sweet sermon preaches.
Think not of far-off duties,
But of duties which are near,
And having once begun to work,
Resolve to persevere.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XIII. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1880. NUMBER 6.

Practice What You Preach.

Advice is cheap, the market's full,
O'er ready some to teach,
While o'er the eyes the wool they pull,
Nor practice what they preach.

The monstrous "beam" is never seen,
The "mote" provokes their screech,
The while seductive voice they screen.
Nor practice what they preach.

Sweet charity take by the hand,
Fair justice's height to reach,
Where others slip, you firmly stand,
And practice what you preach.

Precept is good, example's best,
Be chary then of speech,
So live that very life attest
You practice what you preach.

—*Quincy Modern Age.*

"STACY'S GAL."

The colonel, I think, was the first person to propose to her. He did it in the oratorical style for which he was noted in the camp and was promptly refused, much to his own and the boys' astonishment. I believe the judge was the next, but as he had fortified his courage with a large quantity of whisky his breath was strong enough and his refusal thick enough to ensure speedy rejection. He was considerably mortified at it and never able to explain the cause of his defeat, but when a Mexican woman drifted into the camp shortly afterward and engaged in washing for the men the judge tried his hand again and was accepted. It took him a month to get loose from the bonds and he swore he would "never give any other female critter a chance to hook him again," and he carefully avoided all Indian squaws and homely senoritas who occasionally passed through Mineral City. After the judge a dozen or more of the boys offered their hands and fortunes to "Stacy's gal" and fared in precisely the same manner, while old Stacy himself quietly chuckled and "bet on his gal every trip," as he afterward explained.

She had come into camp a week or two previously to the greatest surprise of everybody, including her father. Old Stacy a good many years before, some eight or ten, had left his wife, and so great was his grief that he could not be induced to remain longer in the place she had made a little heaven for him So he placed his daughter—his only child—in the fashionable female seminary of the State, provided her with everything that was necessary for her comfort or happiness, and then struck out for the San Juan silver mines to forget his loss among the excitements and privations of the frontier. Stacy was one of the fortunate few out of the unlucky many that enter a mining country, and in a few years he was possessed of properties yielding him an excellent income from their hard, white quartz. He regularly corresponded with his daughter, and kept her supplied in pocket-money far in excess of her needs or requirements, but he never went back on a visit, and when that young lady was duly graduated with high honors she determined to seek out her long-absent paternal progenitor. With an independence and courage, the wonderment of the boys, she traveled across the plains, took passage on the stages and finally rode into Mineral City on horseback, the first white woman in camp and the object of the shy adoration of the men.

It was some time before the boys could stand their ground and face her, instead of scampering away at her approach, as had hitherto been the case; but the eastern miner is not long in getting accustomed to strange things, and it was not over ten days after her arrival that the colonel immolated himself on the altar of his affections. Encouraged by his example and unterrified by his unceremonious defeat, the boys one after another tried their luck, though, as I have before mentioned, with no better success.

Stacy was a partner of mine in the Ajax mine, in which there were three of us interested, and as we were doing considerable development on the vein I was of necessity much in his company and consequently in that of his daughter. She was a very pretty girl, with dainty, delicate ways far more befitting a house on Walnut street than a rough mining camp; but she loved her father with an earnest, clinging affection that would not listen to her leaving him, and so she continued to reign queen of Mineral City all through the summer of 1876.

I don't know when it was that I was unduly attracted toward Nellie. I think it was when she asked me to call her thereafter by that name. She made the request so innocently, so sweetly, and so tenderly, alleging that as I was her father's partner, a gentleman by birth and education, and such a kind friend to her, it would be ever so much nicer for me to say Nellie, instead of Miss Stacy, which sounded so formal, that I came very nearly adding other words to the name that our short acquaintance would not justify. After that I spent most of my evenings with Nellie, and sometimes of an afternoon we took delicious little rambles together on the mountain sides and into the heavy timber lining the valley or canon of the Uncompahgre. One evening, as we were returning home, we stopped to rest on the rock-crested summit of Mineral Point. A few hundred feet below us lay the little mining camp, its log cabins looking doubly picturesque in the gathering gloaming The blue smoke was curling from a dozen chimneys as the men prepared their evening meals, and here and there, over the various trails, a blue-shirted miner, with pick and drills across his shoulder, came striding home. The sun sinking behind the Wasatch mountains, one hundred and sixty-five miles distant, cast great long shadows across the surrounding peaks, and veiled the ravines and gulches in deepening darkness.

Nellie sat on the croppings of a vein of quartz and I lay stretched out at her feet, watching her pretty, tender eyes as they wandered about the horizon, drinking in the beauty and the grandeur of the scene. She had some light, fleecy arrangement—a nubia, I believe it is called—wrapped loosely about her head and shoulders, and her hair, in whose meshes the sunbeams seemed to have caught, peeped from beneath, helping to frame a face stamped with innocence and purity. Young people always get sentimental in the evening, when surrounded by quiet, and I was no exception to the rule, and almost before I knew it I was toying with the little hand, so white and soft, lying carelessly on the flinty quartz.

"Nellie," I said, after a few moments, "don't you ever long to leave this rough place and go back to the East?"

"Not now," she said, slowly, "though I might under some circumstances."

"Why not now?"

"Oh, because—because—I don't want to leave papa."

"Is that the real reason?" I asked, her shyness and evident avoidance of my eyes giving me hopes that set my heart beating with quicker pulsations.

"Let us go down," she said, quickly, as she arose.

"No, not until you answer me," and I caught again the little hand.

She drew it from my grasp, and, with a saucy "Come," started down the trail and I hastened to follow. I made several attempts to renew the conversation on the way, but Nellie always turned it off from the subject nearest my heart; and yet when I left her at her father's door she shyly extended her hand, and I thought I detected a soft pressure as I took it in mine. A moment, and she had vanished, and I noticed a rosy flush on her pretty cheeks and an unusual light in her tender eyes. I went back to my little cabin with a strange admixture of certainty and doubt in my feelings, and a quickening of pulse that made me oblivious to my rough surroundings.

After supper I lit my pipe and sat upon my roughly-hewn door step. The sun had gone down, but yet there was light enough for me to see her cabin and notice her father standing in the doorway chatting with Miner Bob, the best prospector in camp and the third owner with Stacy and myself in the Ajax. I turned my head and saw the lights in the shaft-house of the Big Giant mine on Red mountain gleaming away in the distance; I heard the clanging blows of the blacksmith at his forge as he sharpened the tools for the morning's work, and the deep boom of the blast in the Little Emily mine came floating through the still night air. Then my eyes wandered back to the cabin which held Nellie. Bob was still there, his tall figure and broad shoulders contrasting greatly with the little old man in the doorway. What was he doing there so long, I thought, and I puffed my pipe viciously as I saw Nellie a moment later join the two. The night settled down and the cabins faded from view, their presence only revealed by the lights shining through the little square windows or the sparks streaming out of the stone and mud chimneys. It was getting cool, too, and I knocked the ashes out of my pipe and re-entered my little home and stirred up the smouldering embers on the hearth. An hour went by and the moon sent its beams across my little table, with its tin plates and cups; across my earthen and rocky floor, touching lightly my books on a shelf at the head of my bed and resting softly on the rolled-up coat that served me for a pillow. I turned on my stool and glanced out of the window. The tops of the surrounding timber were silvered by the moonlight, and the cabins stood out against the dark background of the tall spruces. The sound of singing came up from the saloon, and the wind sighed fitfully now and then. I felt into a sombre reverie, and Nellie was the center about which all my thoughts revolved. Presently there was a knocking at my door, and at my invitation Mineral Bob entered.

"Hello! Philadelphia," he said, "I thought you wasn't in."

"Why?" I asked, rather sorry of the interruption, though Bob was good company, and no one could look into his merry, blue eyes and pleasant face, covered all over with a luxuriant, rich brown beard, without feeling better and less out of spirits.

"Oh, I sort of calculated you'd be somewhere around the girl. How's your chances, partner? Good, eh?"

"Come in, Bob, and stop your nonsense. Here, fill your pipe and sit down."

Bob laughed good-humoredly and, pulling up a stool, sat down near the fire and, as he filled his pipe, said:

"I've dropped in on a little business—about the Sunshine, you know," alluding to a mine of his and one of the best in the camp. "You know I'm obliged to sink—ain't got no chance to tunnel, and the surface water is getting the best of me. Must have a pump, if I want to do anything—this bailing water out by the bucketful when she's coming in near as fast is of no account. You know that?"

I nodded assent.

"Well, then, Philadelphia," as he lighted his pipe and gave two or three vigorous puffs, "I want to see what kind of a deck Ever I can make with you about running the mine. I ain't got the money to get an engine and pump, though I guess I could borrow it, and besides I've got to go East on business inside of a week, and I don't want to leave the Sunshine idle—I can't afford it."

"Why don't you sell her to old Stacy?" I said. "He's got some ready cash."

"But he's going out shortly and wants to sell his own mines."

"Going out—Stacy?" I demanded, wondering why Nellie had never alluded to it.

"Yes, going to take that gal of his back to the States. This ain't no fit place for a pretty little thing like she is, you know."

Nellie going to leave camp! By Jove, that wouldn't do. No, if she left I would, too. I shouldn't lose her, now that I had all but won her, so I said:

"I tell you, Bob, I don't know that I shall stay much longer myself. Perhaps you would like to make me an offer for my interest in the Ajax and let me attend to your business in the East, if I can; I would be very glad to."

"Now, much obliged, partner, but no one can do what I am going out for except myself. Same time I might be able to handle my own property better if I had the Ajax too, seeing as how the two claims join each other on the same vein. I wonder if old Stacy would sell out cheap enough?"

"Oh, I guess so," I said; "especially if he is at all anxious to get away. I'll speak to him for you."

"He said the other day," continued Bob, as though he were carefully weighing the proposition, "that he'd sell to me on time if I could get a good man to go my security."

"Would he take me, do you think?"

"Take you? A great sight sooner than any other man in camp."

"Well, then, Bob, you give me a mortgage on the mine, and if his figures are not too high I'll indorse your note and turn you over my interest beside. The mine is solid yet, I guess, though I haven't been to it for a week."

"That's the gal's fault," grinned Bob; "but it she wasn't good I wouldn't want to buy. I believe I'll go down and see the old man—it won't take long," and Bob buttoned up his coat and started out.

Half an hour later Bob returned with the necessary papers by which Stacy conveyed his third interest in the Ajax mine to him for eight thousand dollars, payable within thirty days. I indorsed Bob's note for the amount, he assuring me that if the mine continued to pay, as it had in the past, he could easily take it up when due, besides which, I reasoned to myself, that I would soon be Stacy's son-in-law, and, in case of Bob's failure to meet the note, the old man would not be hard on me. I also transferred my third interest to Bob for a like amount, and secured myself for both sums by a mortgage on the property, and so I went to bed that night and dreamed of the little wife I soon expected to have.

I saw Nellie the next day, and though she smiled sweetly and blushed most prettily I wasn't satisfied, as owing to her getting things in readiness for the trip next morning there was no opportunity for a quiet little conversation. I heard Stacy was going out, and he laughed and said Nellie had spoken of it and he "didn't know but what it was a good scheme for his gal, 'cause it could hardly be expected that me and Bob would be good company;" and so the matter was settled and I collected my traps together, and those I din't care to take with me, I distributed among the boys. They all knew what I was going out for, and good-natured witticisms were freely indulged in at my expense. But I liked it, and rather enjoyed my triumphs over the colonel and the judge and the others who had tried to win the little treasure that I had carried off, but had miserably failed.

I sat in my cabin that evening—the last I should ever spend in Mineral City—and somehow I got terribly blue and out of spirits. It felt like parting with old friends. Every tree and every rock seemed to have a hold on my affections, and the rough logs of my little home had a warm place in my heart. I couldn't shake off my low spirits, and so I went down to see my little one and from her sweet face and pretty eyes draw the consolation I felt I needed. I found her looking tired from her arranging and packing efforts, but she seemed most glad to see me, and we sat on the doorstep and were soon chatting in a warm, confidential way. As I was about to go I took her little hand in my big palm and said:

"Are you really glad that I am going out with you?"

"You know I am," she said, earnestly, her eyes dropping and her soft little fingers involuntarily pressing mine, and somehow before I fully realized what I was doing I had leaned forward and pressed a hot, passionate kiss on her pretty lips, and with a little exclamation expressive of surprise and not of anger she turned and vanished. I was a happy fellow that night.

Our trip was begun the next morning and in due course of time we all of us came to a halt in New York. What a delicious time I had had of it, and how considerate Stacy and Bob were to me. They never intruded their presence, but let me have Nellie to myself, as though they had no connection whatever with us. I felt grateful to them and meditated often upon what I could do to show my appreciation of their thoughtfulness and good feeling. Nellie was a little paradox, however—an enigma I couldn't solve. I had proposed to her half a dozen times on our way East, but though she showed that her heart was mine and permitted me to squeeze her hand, whisper soft nothings and kiss her occasionally when retired, she would give me no answer to my pleadings, but kept me off with a coquetry in itself most attractive. And so the days spun around and I seemed to be no nearer than when we left the old mining camp, and I got irritable and out of sorts, and one day Nellie suggested that I had better run on and see my family and get sweetened up a little, and I savagely replied that I would, and I should not return until she sent for me, etc., etc. She smiled sweetly, and looked tenderly out of her pretty eyes, and I took the train for Philadelphia, in a terrible temper, and yet feeling sure that I would be back again within forty-eight hours, and I was. I asked the clerk to send up my card, and he said it would be useless, as the lady, with her father and the other gentleman, had left the night before, for the South, he thought. They had left a letter for me, however, and—I snatched the letter, and tore it open. There were several enclosures, reading as follows:

THURSDAY.

MY DEAR CHARLEY: You must pardon my terrible flirtation with you of the past few weeks, but it was the best I should ever have and you are the dearest of fellows to finish upon. I dare say you will feel a little vexed, but you'll get over it, Charley, and when Rob and myself get settled down to housekeeping—which I trust will be a long time yet—you must come and see us and be a good friend to your penitent

NELLIE.

The next was:

DEAR PHILADELPHIA: You've had a good time with my intended wife and I haven't interfered; you indorsed my note for $8,000 and I won't cheat you out of it. I trusted you and you came to "time;" you trusted me and here I am smiling. I enclose with this my note that you indorsed and deeds conveying to you the whole of the Ajax. She's pinched, Philadelphia, and ain't worth a cuss. You *sabe* now the business that called me East, eh? Ta, ta.

MINERAL BOB.

I have never seen them since. I don't want to. I went back to the old camp the following year. The boys don't tease me now, but I thrashed two of them and got brushed by three before this silence on the subject was observed.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Hunters', Skaters', and Coasters' Perils.

At Ilion, Ohio, three boys were drowned while skating.

A breech-loader in the hands of Ross Grier, of Griswoldville, Ga., caused the loss of one of his feet.

Peter Cramer, of Plymouth, Ind., fell on the ice while skating, and was so seriously injured that death followed.

Mrs. Jane Davenport, of Ann Harbor, Mich., fell on the ice, and striking her head against a sharp plank was instantly killed.

E. H. Loomis, of Brooklyn, Mich., shot a squirrel, and climbed the tree to get it. He fell forty feet, and had several bones broken.

Owing to a broken shoulder and concussion of the brain, William S. Pollard, of Virginia City, Nev., will not slide down hill for some time.

Alexander Jameson, seventeen years of age, of St. Louis, went hunting on Sunday. His time is fully occupied now tending a shattered leg from letting his gun fall.

Frank Fagan, twenty-five years of age, of San Francisco, Cal., went duck shooting, got excited at the sight of game, lost his head fell out of his boat and was drowned.

John Braidwood was surprised to see the ramrod of his gun go through the trees after passing through his hand. He was trying to draw a charge, at Bruce, Mich.

While dragging his gun by the muzzle through a piece of brush, Harvey Ecker, of Hastings, Mich., thought he was enjoying Sunday. But the charge intended for the game went into his body, owing to a treacherous twig, and his friends buried him on Tuesday. He was sixteen.

A Man Survives a Braining.

John Harris, who had his head split open by a falling axe at the new Yellow Jacket shaft, some two years ago, is again on the Comstock. Although that axe fell about 160 feet upon his head, and he lost in consequence a strip of skull-bone four inches long and two and a half inches wide, he has taken that head to England with him and brought it back, and thinks a good deal of it and with it yet. His is one of those exceptional cases in surgery of which there are not half a dozen in the books, and which ranks with that where a tamping iron, blown by a prematurely discharged blast, passed through a man's head from chin to crown, and yet failed to kill him,

The gash made by this axe in Harris' head was large enough to kill half a dozen men. When the bones were taken by the surgeons from the wound the large vein between the lobes of the brain sent a torrent of blood gushing forth. It was stanched with lint and the man rallied. The surgeon feared to remove the lint lest he should bleed to death, and it remained some two weeks till it became so far decayed as to force its removal. Contrary to expectation no blood followed, nor was there any secondary hemorrhage from the wound. Harris has pretty much recovered from the effects of the accident. He says he experiences no head trouble whatever, but he has a hitch in his walk, a sort of jerk, a let-go-and-go-on movement, which is the result of the hurt. He is a wonderfully good man for one upon whom the experiment of dropping an axe 160 feet upon his head was successfully tried.—*Gold Hill (Nev.) News.*

TIMELY TOPICS.

Emigration at the port of New York for 1879 was larger than for any previous year since 1872. Returns of the commissioners of emigration show that for the year ending December 31, 1879, there were landed, at Castle Garden, a total of 175,589 emigrants, of whom 135,070 were aliens. In 1878 the total arrivals were 121,369, of whom 75,347 were aliens. The principal nationalities of the emigrants who arrived last year were: Germany, 33,564; Ireland, 22,624; England, 21,555; Sweden, 12,394; Italy, 7,320; Scotland, 6,087; Norway, 4,993; Switzerland, 4,683; Russia, 3,103; France, 2,331.

A sportsman explains why he receives the many sea-serpent stories with a grain of allowance. He was hunting on the shores of a lake in the wilds of Michigan, when he saw what he believed to be a monster snake, fifty or sixty feet in length, and ten or twelve inches in diameter, with humps on its back two feet in length. At first its course was almost directly toward his place of concealment. When he was about to run for his life, the "serpent," then a few rods away, changed its course, and resolved itself at once into a colony of otter swimming in single file. His inference is that sea animals may sometimes travel in the same manner, and give sailors the opportunity of drawing the long bow.

The suit of Budd Doble vs. the Southern Ohio Fair association, of Dayton, Ohio, has just been tried before the United States district court for that district. The suit was brought to recover $2,250 from the association on a contract, in compliance with which that amount was to have been paid for an exhibition of speed by Goldsmith Maid on the track of the association, September 30, 1875. The association claimed that it was not an exhibition of speed, the time being 2:29¼, 2:24, 2:40¾. The plaintiff made a plea for a judgment for a *quantum meruit*, that is, for so large a proportion of the contract price as the performance was worth, if not the whole amount. The judge decided, as a point of law, that no such partition could be made in a special contract, and that the claim must stand or fall in its entirety. A great deal of expert testimony was taken as to the merit of the performance, but the jury failed to agree.

The annual reports of the English and Scotch co-operative stores are now being published. The profits divided among the members of the societies range from one shilling three pence to two shillings eight pence on the pound sterling of purchases made during the year, and seem to average about two shillings, or ten per cent. Stating the amount in dollars, a member of one of these co-operative stores, about which Mr. Holyoake gave so much interesting information during his late visit to this country, receives at the end of the year $1 in the way of profit for every $10 worth of goods he has bought. This is clear gain to him, for he gets his goods at the regular market prices, and is besides assured that what he buys is of good quality and from adulteration. The Manchester Co-operative Wholesale Society, from which the co-operative stores buy their goods, is a federative institution composed of 584 societies comprising 305,161 members. It has a capital of $705,000 on which it pays five per cent. interest, and its profits are divided among the branch societies in proportion to their purchases, just as the societies divide their profits among the individual members.

"Grub-Staking."

A. A. Hayes, Jr., has an article in *Harper's Magazine* on the Colorado mines, entitled "Grub-Stakes and Millions," from which we extract the following:

One can acquire an interest in mining property in many ways. He can find a mine himself; he can supply another man with food and tools, and give him a share in what he may find (and this is "grub-staking"); he may buy a mine when found, or a share of it, bearing in mind the Western saying, that "a prospect hole is not a mine;" or he can invest in stocks. Grub-staking a good man, and, if possible, accompanying him on his search, may be called the best way, for, said an old hand, "you make your loss at the start." Buying a claim or claims is not infrequently satisfactory; but said, with quaint gravity, another "old-timer": "If I was a capitalist, and I'd see a mine worth half a million, I'd want to buy it for about twenty-five thousand dollars, and have some advantage on my side. A man can't see very far into the ground."

It is stated that no geologist ever yet found a valuable mine—the humble prospector being always at the front—and even then owing much to accident. With his burro laden with a little bacon and flour, perhaps a little coffee and sugar, a frying-pan and a coffee-pot, and with his pick and shovel, this hard-working pioneer traverses the length and breadth of the mineral region, undergoing many and great hardships, often facing danger, often indeed laying his bones on some desolate hillside or in some lonely canon; and then—only to think of it—one in five hundred finds fortune! We hear of late years that mining has become as regular and legitimate an occupation as manufacturing; and it is undoubtedly true that method and system have been largely introduced and that the strong owners of paying mines and successful smelting works may rightly claim that they are engaged in sober and industrial pursuits; but with the great bulk of modern Argonauts, from our poor, sanguine pick-user and burro-driver to the New Yorker who, without the slightest real knowledge of what he is doing, "takes a flyer" in Wall street, it is as certain as the sun rises that the gaming spirit and not the commercial instinct predominates. A bank was pointed out to the writer in a large mining town which, with a capital of $50,000, had deposits of from $700,000 to $800,000, and which had made $43,000 net profits in nine months.

"But they say that there is no money in banking," was added—"I mean no money as compared with what some of them can make in mining. When a fellow can go out and make a forty or fifty thousand dollar strike, banking seems pretty slow." Could anything better illustrate what has just been said?

The World's Greatest Iron Bridges and Viaducts.

The following list comprises structures of this class of the greatest extent in length:

	Feet
Parkersburg Bridge, West Virginia, United States	7,045
Over the River Ohio, near Louisville, Ky., United States	5,316
Over the River Delaware, Pennsylvania, United States	4,920
Over the East River, New York	5,000
Victoria Bridge, St. Lawrence River, Canada	4,980
Over the River Rhine, at Mayence, Germany	3,350
Over the River Tongabadra, Bombay, Madras	3,730
Over the River Mississippi, near Quincy, United States	3,200
Over the River Missouri, near Omaha, United States	2,790
Over the River Weitzla, near Dirschau, Germany	2,750
Over the River Danube, near Stadlau, Austria	2,620
Over the River Po, near Mezzano-Corti, Italy	2,485
Over the River Tamar, near Saltash	2,190
Over the River Lek, near Kuilenburg	2,185
Over the River Mississippi, near Dubuque, United States	1,758
Over the River Soral, in British India	1,745

A NEW ERA IN AGRICULTURE.

Horatio Seymour on the Conflict Between American and European Agriculture.

Ex Governor Horatio Seymour presided at the annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural society, held in Albany, and delivered an address on "The Conflict Between American and European Agriculture." The following are the more interesting parts of the address:

The immediate causes of our prosperity have been the abundance of the crops and a failure in those of Europe. We cannot count upon these in our own for the future. The next summer will reverse the fact and Europe may produce an abundance, and, we may lose from unfavorable influences upon the fields. Will they pass away with the year just closed, or has there been developed underlying conditions which have been gradually forming, and which are now to show themselves with great power and in grand proportions? This is, for us, the overshadowing question of the day, and it will lead us into many inquiries and investigations before it is solved. I believe that our country has entered upon a new era in its relationship with Europe. While it is not probable that our exports of food the next year will equal those of the past, still the channels of commerce which have been opened will not be closed, but will gradually grow wider and deeper. These will make permanent changes in our dealings with that continent

This fact that North America, with its vast extent of fertile vacant lands, now almost touches Europe with its over-crowded population, is one which excites the most varied speculations with regard to the results which must follow, bearing upon all phases of civilization, politics and power. History tells of no event more striking or significant. There is now what properly may be called a conflict between our agriculture and theirs. During the past year we have fairly "bombarded Europe with casks and barrels of animal and vegetable food." While these relieve famine, they also excite alarm in many quarters of their effects, not only upon their agriculture, but upon social and political organizations. It has become a contest between American farmers and English landowners. Let us compare the power and resources of the combatants. As the Canadas are occupied by a people speaking the same language and living under laws similar to our own, I include them in my terms when I speak of our side in this competition. When I speak of our continent I do not include Mexico. The variety of our farm products is a protection against disasters from unfavorable seasons, as some grains are helped by causes which harm others. If an entire wheat crop should be cut off, it would be a great loss, but it would make no hunger here, for it amounts to only a quarter of the products of Indian corn. We have not only a greater variety of the fruits of the earth, but our climate gives them to us in successions which add greatly to their value and the comfort and enjoyment of our people. But it is not only in extent of territory, abundance and variety of products that nature favors us. While in Europe short rivers and narrow valleys tell of frequent ranges of high lands which hinder commerce, with us lakes and rivers bind our States together with silver links in ways that give us a ready and cheap exchange of all that we raise or make.

In ten years our numbers will be about twice those of the united kingdom. We have now 50,000,000, and less than the usual ratio of increase will give us 62,000,000 in 1890. Many who now live will see 100,000,000 of busy inhabitants within our borders. The mingled European races have a vigor superior to any single lineage. We are forming what is more fully developed—the American character. Those who study the influence of this intercourse upon the common grounds of our country, will be impressed with its mutual improvement of all minds and characters. Emigrants do not merely give us numbers, but also wealth in a way unknown elsewhere. The money they bring with it amounts in the aggregate to a large sum. But this is unimportant in comparison with another fact. We have millions of acres of rich lands, which the government holds at a nominal price, or which it will give to actual settlers by our homestead laws. While they are vacant they are of no value. When in the course of a few years a million of hardy emigrants, usually in the prime of life, land on our coast they may be without wealth. But the moment this multitude of poor men and women plant themselves upon the millions of acres of land, of no previous value, the union of two kinds of poverty evolves, as if by a chemical action, enormous wealth. Mere occupations before a crop is raised give prices to the soil which make a vast amount of real wealth. This does not fall away as time goes on, but it grows each year. In our new States, the wealth of our farmer does not merely come from the sum he gets for his products; but beyond this, the land he took up for a homestead, or which he bought with all classes of people there know that there is always a title, gains a value which makes an estate ranging from a few to many thousand dollars in value. Wealth cannot grow in this way in Europe. It is this fact which gives our country its swift increase of wealth.

Beyond extent of territory, variety of productions, facilities for intercourse and growth of numbers, there is another advantage we enjoy. We cannot correctly scan the future unless we regard the political conditions of the two continents. Let the lines between New York and Pennsylvania represent the hostile borders of France and Germany. How long could we endure this division of territory thus represented; the barriers to intercourse aggravated by differences of language and laws, and the burdens of great armies, the evils of national hates and the curse of bloody wars? The boundaries to each of these divisions would limit the spread of knowledge, and the progress of civilization, and the growth of sympathies among mankind. Every industry would be disturbed and taxed by the cost of great armies. Their rulers would ask not as they now do in Europe, armed against each other, as if they deemed their fellow monarchs robbers who watch their chance for plunder.

In smaller countries farmers labor to meet the wants of those about them. They are confined to home markets, and they seek to raise the crops which will meet their limited needs. Their pursuits in such cases do not stir the minds or teach the wants and conditions of other regions and populations. The reverse of this is true with us. Our agriculture is shaping itself into grand departments, each covering extents greater than those of most countries. These lead to improvements in their several pursuits, which cannot be developed when carried on a smaller scale. Each shapes the business, commerce and transportation of its region in ways which cheapen production and the cost of reaching markets. This system improves not only farming, but the farmers as well. The influences of these great departments of agriculture are not more striking in their results upon production than they are upon the intelligence of the producers. The active and wide-spread intelligence thus generated by our departments for the production, and our methods for the sale of products, gives assurance of our ability to hold the ground we have gained in the markets of the world. The intercourse and intelligence which grow out of these great departments of agriculture do not merely elevate our farmers and give us commercial success; they make the bonds which hold our Union in firm compact. Party passions may threaten it; ambitious purposes may for a time stir up sectional prejudices; but since the late sad war the growth o agriculture, commerce and intercourse made a conservative, intelligent influence which will rebuke passions and purposes which threaten peace and harmony. It is pleasant and assuring to know that nature in its forms and pursuits gives life and strength to our political association, and inspires hope that our Union will have nature's endurance.

If all the statements I have made are correct, still the facts remain that the people of Europe have heretofore been able to raise most of the food they need. Why can they not hereafter, with the same labor, on the same soil, raise enough to supply their wants, except for the small amount which they have heretofore imported? Why can we expect, with ordinary seasons, that we can sell them more than we have in past years; that, although we may raise grain and make provisions for less than they can, will not the effect of this be merely to reduce the price which farmers will get and not the amount of food they will produce? These questions bring into view some facts of great interest in many respects. In the first place, where farmers own their lands as they do with us, all they can get for what they sell goes to those who labor upon the soil. But as a rule in Europe and particularly in Great Britian, what is made upon farms must support at least two and sometimes four classes of persons: the tenant, who does the work, the landlords, and usually some agents or middlemen, who hire and sublet to tenants. Church rates and many other charges must also be paid. When our cheap grains reach their markets, as they will hereafter, and govern the prices of produce, they disturb the existing arrangements. The tenant must have enough to live upon then as now, taxes and tithes must be paid, and only what is left will go to the owners. This class are to suffer. If you read the debates in parliament, you will see that an attempt is made to excite sympathy for British farmers. But the parties who really are affected are British landlords. The conflict is not between American and British farmers, but American and British landlords. If the cost of produce falls, rents must come down, for tenants can pay no more and landlords will get no more than prices will give. The tenants' share cannot be less than it now is and the loss must fall upon the owners

Beyond this diminution of the revenues, there is a difficulty which affects the structure of political and social organizations. The nobility are landlords. As this rank is hereditary, it must be strengthened by hereditary estates. Our cheap and fertile lands, and the low cost of sending out products to Europe, may work great changes in the condition of the higher classes and the tenures of real estate. The result probably will be that the land owners will find that they must not only reduce their rents, but they must also change the character of their farm products, and buy most of their grain and much of the provisions from a na, and our markets in future will be thus enlarged.

If they tax imported food they will break down their manufactures, destroy their home markets and bring disaster upon their country. If the Continental nations tax food, in addition to military and other burdens, they will drive away their young and active citizens and reduce their military strength. Monarchs will be safer from bullets when food is cheap and abundant.

I have dwelt upon foreign markets, as they deeply concern us; but we must not overlook home transactions, which are still more important. The prosperity which agriculture has given to all other industries and pursuits will now react in its favor and make ew demands for its products. Nearby cities and towns make the best customers for our farmers. They buy many things which will not bear long transportation, and which are free from a widespread competition. For this reason, in their vicinity lands bear the highest prices. Those living near the city of New York sell for sums far beyond those which can be got for better qualities in other quarters. For these reasons, the farmers of New York are helped and not hurt by the currents of commerce from the West. These make the wealth and population of our cities. Manufacturing and mechanical industries built up by cheap transportation make demands for vegetables, fruit, milk, butter and other articles produced in the immediate vicinity of these home markets. I know that some think that if it cost more to bring produce to us, if charges on canals and railroads were higher, our farms would be increased in value. This is a great error. They would turn away our commerce. They would tax not only the food of those engaged in raised industries, but of more than two-thirds of our farmers. They would diminish the population of towns and cities, and thus drive away our best customers. Most of my own property is in farm and lands, and I have given much thought and study to this subject.

The great cities of the world are placed in a belt running round the earth, following a certain mean temperature. As the climates of different latitudes vary, this belt follows temperature whenever it sways to the north or south. There may be more fertile lands north or south of this belt, but their cities are not as large or farms as valuable. The reasons for this is that there is the most activity and wealth where there are the most wants, with the means for meeting these wants by industry and intelligence. It is in our country that these traits are seen in their clearest light. There there are more business activity, larger cities and towns in proportion to our population than in any other part of the world. This is due to the fact that we have more wants and more means to meet these wants than any other people. Those of an American are at least one-third more than those of an Englishman in the same condition of life. At the South, where the majority are the tillers of the soil, although they have a monopoly of furnishing the world with cotton, yet their cities are small, their wants are few compared with ours, and their wealth far less. Our seasons, our wants, our habits, will ever so multiply varied industry that the farmers of the northern belt of States will have a large proportion of home consumers, and of nearby markets in great cities, than can be found in any part of Europe in proportion to the number of those who till the soil.

Starved Herself to Death.

The autopsy of the remains of the woman who starved herself to death in Cincinnati has not revealed any materially diseased condition of the stomach. The fact that she lived for thirty days without using any nourishment whatever would justify the conclusion that persons possessed of strong will-power and having the hallucination or delusion that they are suffering with some organic disease or bodily disorder may live until the body is entirely consumed. This lady was possessed of great power of will, and she had a delusion that she had no stomach, and therefore made up her mind that she would take no food or drink, and continued in this condition until there was a general exhaustion of the nerve-centers and mental faculties, when she went quietly into a calm sleep and died without a struggle. The pathological condition of the passages leading to the stomach all being normal, with no obstruction, and all the organs in a healthy state ready to perform their various offices, would warrant the conclusion that this lady would have lived a great many years if she could have been induced to partake of sufficient nourishment to sustain life.—*New York Tribune.*

Mrs. Margaret Turney, a dyspeptic, starved herself to death at Cincinnati.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

Dr. James B. Shaw has begun his fortieth year as pastor of the Brick Presbyterian church in Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Spurgeon continues very ill at Mentone, and will probably be unable to preach for some time to come.

A hundred years ago the Moravians baptized the first negro convert in Dutch Guiana. Now the mission has 23,301 members.

A bell costing $1,000 has been presented by Baring Brothers, London, to the Payson Memorial Congregational church, Portland, Maine.

The Church Extension Loan Fund of the Methodist church is steadily increasing. It has now a paid up capital of $325,000 with $200,000 in pledges and subscriptions yet to be paid in.

Methodism was introduced in New England in 1789.

There are seventy Presbyterian Sunday-schools in New York city.

The Greek church, like the Protestant church, is making rapid progress in Japan.

The English church has 23,000 ministers, the Irish church 1,900, and the Scotch church 223.

New York Israelites are agitating the question of the proper observance of their Sabbath

The dying words of Bishop Gilbert Haven were: "There is no river here—it is all beautiful."

Protestants constitute sixty-two and a half per cent. of the population of the German empire.

The *Churchman* says that twenty-nine ministers of other denominations have joined the Episcopal church within a year.

In England, Scotland and Wales there are 2,211 Catholic priests, which number shows an increase of fifty-four since the year 1877.

London has 872 churches. In New York there is one for every 2,613 inhabitants.

One thousand dollars have been sent by the Baroness Coutts to an Episcopal church in Canada.

Rev. Charles Miller, of St. Mary's, Harlow, England, eighty-three years of age, has been dismissed from the church for habitual intoxication.

The progress of Christianity in the Fiji islands is marvelous, the church members numbering 23,274, and 5,431 being expected soon.

Cure for Diphtheria.

When a member of the family is attacked by this fearful disease, the best medical aid should at once be called. The danger is too great to allow of any advice to pass unheeded. Indeed, even in apparently light cases, that appear to be progressing to a speedy and favorable termination, the patient often suddenly dies, and what are called the *sequelæ* of the disease—its latter effects on the organs and tissues of the body—frequently result in death, or protracted disorder and suffering. It will, therefore, be seen that intelligent professional treatment is necessary to prevent, if possible, such serious results.

But in some cases a physician may be so far away as to render his assistance practically impossible. For such we say there are three principal remedies. The first is the saturated solution of chlorate of potash, given in teaspoonful doses every hour. The French physicians rely largely on this.

The second is chlorine water, diluted with from two to four times as much water. A prominent physician of Springfield, Mass., has for the last sixteen years found it almost uniformly effective. Prior to its use, he lost half his cases.

The third remedy is sulphur. Dr. Field, of England, has obtained remarkable cures with it. His prescription is, we believe, to mix a tablespoonful of the flour of sulphur in a wine glass of water, and give it as a gargle. If the patient is unable to gargle, blow some of the dry flour through a quill upon the diseased parts of the mouth and throat; or burn some of the sulphur on a live coal, and let the patient inhale its fumes; or, filling the room with the fumes, let him walk about and inhale them.

The patient should always be kept warm, the bowels open, and the system well nourished with easily-digested food.

**

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

—:0:—

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Feb. 12, 1880.

If the entire republican party of Pennsylvania favors one candidate for president and Don Cameron favors another, then Pennsylvania goes as Don goes. That's the short of it.

Guns will go off, and are no respectors of opinions to the contrary. Proof:

A man named Hoover of Tyrone township, Perry county, the other day accidentally killed his wife while fooling with a gun which he thought he could not discharge.

We are now ready for the next case. The only regret is that such guns do not go off at the other end, or send the charge the other way, so the fool would have to pay for his folly.

Don Cameron has bagged the republican delegation of this state for Grant, just as we predicted in last week's REPORTER. There was quite a storm in the convention, but Don knew how to fix some of the delegates, as the Camerons know so well how.

It is clear that a fair expression of the republi an masses of Pennsylvania would give 3 for Blaine to 1 for Grant, but they are not their own masters; they are the slaves of Cameron, which never was so plainly shown as in last week's convention. Blaine's people are gagged now and from Pennsylvania there will be no voice at all at Chicago for the Maine statesman—the whole delegation must vote as a unit for Grant and a third term—yet the rank and file are for Blaine! How do our republicans like the Cameron yoke now? You are defied by one man, and he heeds not your wishes. This situation would be bad enough for negroes, but it is the 400,000 white republicans of Pennsylvania that wear Cameron's chains.

The Czar of Russia is reported to be insane. He is represented as subject to prolonged fits of depression, remaining for hours and even days in a state of almost unconscious lethargy. These fits are succeeded by wild exhiliration, during which the Czar is most affable, genial and joyous, and it is at these moments that his courtiers ask and receive from him favors of the most extravagant description. It is said that in one of these moods the Czar announced he was resolved to grant Russia a practically Democratic form of government, and to call upon his people to elect a legislature which should frame a constitutional form of government. Report adds that the deposition of the Czar by his son is not at all improbable.

The following is a statement of the United States currency outstanding at this date: "Old demand notes, $61,340; legal tender notes, all issues, $346,681,016; one year notes of 1863, $47,525; two year notes of 1863, $13,650; two year coupon notes of 1863, $23,350, compound interest notes, $250,480; fractional currency, all issues, $15,668,734; total, $362,746,095.

They are still after Pete Herdic and his way seems to be that of the transgressor. In Pittsburg, on 3, in the United States District Court his creditors offered objections to Herdic's discharge in bankruptcy. Among the creditors are several New York banks, and they claim that Herdic has hidden some of his property, has sworn falsely to the returns and has not kept his books in proper condition. Herdic was interviewed, and he said that it was all a blackmailing scheme on the part of the lawyers. He claims that instead of owing $1,500,000 he only owes $400,000, and says he will soon be able to pay his debts. He also claims that the suits against him grow out of malice, and that the lawyers offered to settle all the criminal and civil suits if he would pay them $5,000. He further says that he has not a cent in the world and is living on borrowed money. The arguments have not been concluded.

The New York *Herald* has subscribed one hundred thousand dollars to the fund for the relief of the starving in Ireland. This is more than a princely gift and liberality, and in accordance with the generous heart of Mr. Bennett. The *Herald* has ascertained that the number now on the brink of starvation is 312,300 with certainty of an addition to the number each day. The *Herald* calls for immediate contributions from all parts of the United States, and any sum sent to it, even down to 25 cents, will be acknowledged in the columns of that journal.

Captain R. H. Pratt, of the United States Army, in charge of the training school for Indians, at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., made a statement to the House Indian Committee the other day relative to his success. In October he brought on from the West 140 Indian children, representing eleven different tribes and began the task of instructing them in the rudiments of civilized life. Without exception they readily adapted themselves to their changed mode of life and displayed an unexpected and unusual aptitude both in receiving and retaining the information and instruction imparted to them. They seemed anxious to learn and took hold with a zest and earnestness delightful to witness. Many of them already read and write quite well and all are docile and tractable. They have a printing-press in operation, cultivate twelve acres of ground, and three of them have been put to learning the trades of blacksmith, carpenter and painter. He had received numerous applications to accept more Indian children at the school, Spotted Tail desiring to send 500 from this tribe in the spring.

Poor Kansas is shrieking again—once it was for the negro, now, the shriek is of too much African. A special dispatch from Topeka, Kansas, says the officers of the Freedmen's relief association have been instructed by the directors of the association to devise and put in operation some practical method of diverting the constantly increasing emigration of colored people to Kansas. An effort will be made to turn the tide to other states, where there is no more need of laborers and where the people are able to care for such as are in destitute circumstances. The relief association has found it impossible to maintain the hundreds of emigrants who have lately arrived.

Text for a republican sermon, in Pennsylvania: The voice is that of Blaine, but the hand is that of Cameron.

Two of J. Madison Wells' sons have paying appointments from Hayes. Hayes is obliged, it would seem, to take care of the Wells family, father and sons, for the iniquitous work performed by the father in stealing Louisiana for Hayes and perjuring himself to clinch the Iniquity.

Bah, what honest man would be president under such a load?

We have received a copy of Col. W. W. Brown's Jewell (Ks.) *Republican*. It is a neat 8-page paper, and full of life; we trust it will be a financial success. It shows one queer taste about it, however; it flies the name of Don Cameron, for President. If there is anything in Don to fit him for the presidency or entitle him to it, Col. Brown is the only one to make the discovery. We would have supposed the Colonel's political experience in Pennsylvania would rather have tended to give him a disgust of Cameronism than a love for it. If our old friend will read the proceedings of the republican state convention at Harrisburg, last week, he will find that the Cameron's are having a hard time to get up stairs.

A Washington correspondent says Secretary Sherman is in mourning over the Harrisburg convention. He says a gentleman who saw Secretary Sherman and had a long talk with him says that he is much dispirited. He had hoped that the Grant and Blaine men would get into such a wrangle that Cameron would not attempt to have the delegation instruct for Grant, and, to punish Blaine, would have given him (Sherman) an indorsement of some kind. The Secretary recognized that old Simon Cameron had a very active hand in shaping Wednesday's events, and that Don, the son, owes him all allegiance which is more exacting than the marriage relations between the Clans Sherman and Cameron. What specially grieves the Secretary is the cool manner in which he is utterly ignored. The platform adopted does not give Sherman any credit at all for executing the financial policy of his party, but gives the credit entire to the party. The President feels a little sore, too, that his Administration was not attended to in the platform. He had hoped that it would be indorsed. Some of Sherman's followers believe that if the Sherman "boom" does not soon get a spontaneous lift—one that is not solely purchased for patronage and will stand on its legs without pay—that the Secretary will fly the Presidential track and engage in a crusade against Grant.

In Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania is for Blaine. At Chicago Pennsylvania is for Grant. Thus it was done by Don.

The republicans of Chester county are rebelling against the Cameron Grant arrangement and at a mass-meeting demanded another state convention.

The Iowa House passed a resolution, by 57 to 31, for submitting a constitutional amendment to the people making women eligible to the legislature. We predict that the people will vote down such foolishness.

At a mass meeting on Saturday, Chester county republicans protested against the way the state convention was manipulated for Grant, and want to call another convention.

There are six million soldiers in the United States.

It is stated that $125,000 was paid for three offices in Rhode Island. That is more than the whole state would bring.

On account of the great rise in paper the western journals are raising the price of subscription.

The New York Herald is in daily receipt of contributions from all parts of the country for starving poor of Ireland. Contributions of children are among its receipts, from poor women as well as rich men, in sums ranging from $1000 down to 25 cents.

The new constitution of California abolishes the grand juries, and partially does away with trials by jury. The man on trial may elect whether his case shall go before a magistrate or jury, and he may agree that a jury shall consist of only ten, or eight, or seven, or six persons.

Why not go the whole hog, and if found guilty let the prisoner choose his own sentence.

The Reformed preacher, at Mifflinburg means business. The Telegraph of last week says:

On last Sunday morning Bev. Mr. Whitmer, of the Reformed Church, this place, informed his congregation that if any member thereof would sign an application for tavern license he would be excluded from the communion table, and also deprived from voting or holding office in the church.

LE DUC.

Strong efforts are being made to create a new cabinet office, to be called the Secretary of Agriculture. The present commissioner of that department wants to roost in the cabinet with the other hens about the presidential pen, not satisfied with his perch upon the barnyard fence. Le Duc is the name of the commissioner of agriculture who would like to have a seat in the cabinet and a cabinet officers nice pay. Le Duc is somekind of a fowl, sure, but whether he is a Muscovy, a canvas back or a common mud duck, we can not just now tell the readers of the REPORTER. We have looked through our natural history for the Le Duc but can find no such bird among the duck family. But that he is a duck is certain, for he does considerable quacking to get into the cabinet roost. We dont just know why the asked for new cabinet office need be created. We are confident not a farmer will raise a grain of wheat or stock of clover more or less whether this queer duck, Le Duc, is in or out of the cabinet; while we know that one duck at least would have a nest nicely feathered, if the quacking of Le Duc were given favorable ear.

If Le Duc knows the difference between a cabbage and an onion, and between a sun-flower and a Johnny-jump-up, it is sufficient for all purposes, and a roost upon the barn-yard fence should satisfy him; it is told us that it puzzles Le Duc a good deal to tell the differences named.

We say no cabinet position for Le Duc, the farming interests neither demand nor require this kind of fancy arrangement.

As appropriate to this subject we copy from an exchange the following:

There have been long standing complaints against the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, kept up now at an annual expense to the Treasury of about $2,000,000. It is questionable whether the government has a right, or ought to, embark in a business that interferes with the general business of any class of citizens. There are thousands of people employed in this country in the business of raising and selling seeds, and there is nothing emanates from this Washington Department of Agriculture that cannot be procured at the numerous seed houses throughout the country at reasonable prices. Although the seeds are distributed gratuitously to a few favored persons from this Washington Department, yet they cost the people in an indirect way forty times more than they would if bought at regular seed houses. These Washington seeds all citizens must help to pay, but few get any of them. Besides, they add very little, if anything, new to the practical and useful products of the country. It is therefore time this whole Washington establishment be closed up permanently, having run out its day of usefulness.

OPINIONS IN WASHINGTON ON THE RESULT IN HARRISBURG —A VICTORY THAT IS WORSE THAN A DEFEAT—THE EX-PRESIDENT A CANDIDATE ONLY AS A CONTESTANT.

[Herald correspondent.]

Washington, Feb. 4, 1880.—The interest felt in the result at Harrisburg was so keen here that private despatches early made known to a number of persons the details of the day. The opinion of those who have in the course of this evening heard these details is that Mr. Cameron's victory is worse than a defeat for him, as it has developed his unexpected weakness in the State and the unexpected strength and determination of the anti-Cameron and anti-third term sentiment.

A REPUBLICAN VIEW.

"To carry the Convention by so narrow a majority as 123 to 113 is what no wise man in Cameron's place would have done," said a shrewd republican, not unfriendly to him. "I would rather have given up the empty business of instructing the delegation, and he ought to have known that instructions, to be of any effect on the country or in the Convention, must be backed up by a unanimous or nearly unanimous vote of the Convention. This vote really presents Pennsylvania so nearly divided as to show her an extremely uncertain State, and if it is true, as I have been assured and believe that this vote of 123 to 113 was brought about only by Cameron's utmost efforts and with no opposition at all from Blaine, why, then, it simply shows that Cameron and the ex-President are badly beaten."

CONTESTANT AND CANDIDATE.

This is the general opinion among a number of men who are accustomed to measure and weigh political events accurately, and it is moreover held by these men that unless the ex-President is ready to put himself forward as a contestant for the nomination to-day's result in Harrisburg puts him out of the canvass. "The instructions carried by so close a vote, after every effort of Cameron, who was early on the ground, amount to nothing. Indeed, he has so badly managed his affair that the instructions amount to worse than nothing. He has by his headstrong determination proved to the country that Pennsylvania republicans do not want the ex-President and do not like the third term policy. It is a fatal blow to the candidacy of the ex-President, unless he is going to allow a fight to be made for him, and if he should make the great blunder of becoming a contestant even in that case to-day in Harrisburg shows that he would be a weak contestant. Cameron has blundered, and blundered badly. He determined to force the Convention, and that is always a mistake."

FATAL TO THE THIRD TERM.

On the whole it has been, according to opinions here, a disastrous and probably fatal day for the third term movement and has put the renomination of the ex-President out of the category of possibilities unless he shall consent to become formally and openly a seeker for the place—a contestant for the position which many of his best friends here have always and openly maintained to be impossible for him, humiliating to him and ruinous to his prospects; because, as has often been urged, for him to be a mere office seeker would lose him the esteem and confidence of the public.

"If he is nominated by the spontaneous and unanimous wish of the party then he might honorably accept, I think," said one of his friends here "though I would regret even that. But if there is no such spontaneity, if there is opposition in the party to him, then he cannot allow himself to be placed in the fatal position of a contestant, for it would at once be said that if he seeks the office he ought not to have it."

CAMERON'S BLUNDER.

There is no doubt that Mr. Cameron has blundered. His friends here hoped he would be contented with getting the delegation ordered to vote as a unit and then saying nothing about instructions, but depend upon his ability in the Convention to control the delegation for his own purposes. But he evidently did not know how to surrender his own will, and it is, in addition, guessed here that he found reason on his arrival in Harrisburg to fear that the delegation would not be as obedient to him in Chicago as he wished, and had he expected to be able to control it later it is believed he would not have been so strenuous about instructions.

WHAT BLAINE'S FRIENDS SAY.

Mr. Blaine's friends assert that not only did he not personally interfere or guide his people in the Convention, but that Mr. Cameron had assurances from them that he would not interfere in any way, but this only makes the strength of the opposition more formidable. A change of six votes would have defeated the motion to instruct for the ex-President.

A WITHDRAWL EXPECTED.

It will cause no surprise here if within a few days some one of the ex-President's friends should put forward an authoritative announcement that he will not consent under any circumstances to be a candidate. It is a curious fact that notwithstanding all the denials of Mr. Halstead's report of such an impending announcement, a considerable number of usually very well informed men concerned in politics here have continued to assert their belief that such an announcement will be made if the Pennsylvania Convention should show that the third term movement has not the general consent of the party.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Two Men of Bradford, Pa., Take a Sleigh Ride with One Hundred Pounds of Nitro-Glycerine and the Compound Gets Away with the Party, Besides Two Houses and a Barn.

Bradford, Pa., February 9.—This morning at 9 o'clock Howard Hackett and James Feeney started from this city for Coleville in a sleigh, carrying one hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine. Four miles from Bradford the sleigh upset, which caused an explosion of the compound. Feeney jumped from the sleigh as it was going over. Hackett was thrown fifty feet from the scene and instantly killed, his body being horribly mangled. His right leg was shattered into a mass of shapeless flesh, and his side and shoulders were shockingly torn. A hole was torn into the frozen road-bed twenty feet in length and fifteen in width. In this excavation Feeney was found covered with debris, but still alive. His escape from instant death is regarded as almost a miracle. At present the extent of his injuries cannot be ascertained. The sleigh was blown to atoms and both horses were killed. The house of Chas. Seeley, a one story and a half frame building, fifty feet distant, was shaken to pieces by the concussion. Mrs. Seeley was sitting in the house at the time, but escaped serious injury. A large frame dwelling house occupied by Henry Daloff, five rods away, was also completely wrecked, but did not fall. Mrs. Daloff and six children were in the house at the time but suffered no further injury than a terrible shock. The windows, mirrors, and wall ornaments were smashed to atoms. A barn was also wrecked by the concussion.

A despatch from Berlin to the Standard says that steps are being taken to form a petroleum boring company to work the newly discovered oil wells in the Hanover petroleum region, the present bores yielding an average interest of twenty-two per cent upon the capital invested against nineteen per cent realized in America.

Washington, Pa., February 6.—The body of Miss Dally Hartman, aged 18 years, who died in Allegheny City on Tuesday, will be privately cremated in the Le Moyne furnace on Saturday. This will be the second woman cremated there.

THE EXCELLENCE OF THE IRON WORK UNDER THE OBELISK.

Capt. Gorringe who superintends the work of moving the Obelisk, at Alexandria, in Egypt, and its shipment to New York, says, Jan. 10, that, after some trouble with the timbers to be used in blocking, the obelisk was secured on the blocking and the work of bringing it down to the sea-level is gradually and successfully going on. It is to-day within twelve feet of the level from which it will be launched, and there it must remain until the foundations of the constructions and of the pedestal have all been cleared away. To remove the foundations of the constructions has been as great a piece of work as it must have been to construct them. To deal with the pedestal is also a very serious matter. It is formed of white granite blocks weighing from four to five and a half tons each. The two upper steps are hewn out of single pieces of white granite, and there are six pieces in all. Inclosed in these are three other blocks, two of white granite and one of granite, the whole bound together with iron or steel "dogs" with a lead rim around them exactly similar to those with which similar structures are secured today. The iron is in perfect preservation, and so far as I can judge it is better than any iron we make to-day, for while it is as hard as steel it is as ductile as the softest irion. There can be no doubt as to the age of the iron, for the "dogs" must have been put into position before the pedestal was placed on the foundation. Beneath the blocks above mentioned are others inclosed by and secured for the lower step in the same manner. The whole structure is a worthy foundation for what rested on it and, as it would really be impossible to improve on any part of it, I am removing everything with great care, and intend to transport the pieces and replace them exactly as I found them. The white granite is itself a curiosity. It is a kind of granite with which I am not familiar. Of course the removal and preservation intact of such heavy pieces will require time and close personal care and supervision.

THE LUCAN MASSACRE.

A NOTORIOUS FAMILY MURDERED AND THEIR BODIES BURNED.

Lucan, Ont., February 4.—About 12 o'clock last night a party of men, with blacked and masked faces, entered the dwelling of the somewhat notorious Donnelly family and murdered the father, mother, son and a niece. A small boy named Conner took refuge under a bed and escaped unhurt. The party then set fire to the house, which, with the bodies of the murdered inmates, were totally consumed. Another son, residing about three miles from the homestead, was called to his door about the same hour and was shot dead. The township is wild with excitement.

Additional Details of the Slaughter—How Mrs. Donnelly was Killed —A Young Woman's Fight for Life.

Lucan, Ont., Feb. 5.—At daylight this morning the local constabulary, reinforced by detectives from London and other points, began a search for the murderers of the Donnelly family. Some time ago a vigilance committee was formed of residents of this township to look after the Donnellys, and the members of this body were closely questioned as to their whereabouts on Tuesday night. The principal witness, however, is the boy Connors, who was in the house when the inmates were murdered. He is being guarded by the police, as it is feared the vigilants would make short work of him if opportunity offered. Your correspondent interviewed him to-day, but a policeman stood by and checked him when he referred to the murderers. He stated as follows:

Story of the Massacre.

"About midnight, I being in bed with the old man Donnelly, a body of men burst open the door and said they wanted the old man and Tom. Tom lit the candle and then they put handcuffs on him, but I don't know whether they handcuffed the old man or not. Tom asked them to read the warrant, and while they were standing there a whole lot of men jumped into the house and commenced to beat Tom with sticks. I heard the row and jumped out of bed, crawled underneath and hid behind a clothes basket. Tom ran out of the front door, and I heard them hammer him with sticks and then carry him back into the house again. One fellow said, 'Hit that fellow with a shovel and break his head open.' Then one of the men ran up and struck him three or four blows on the head with a shovel. I heard him yell and fall. Bridget Donnelly ran up stairs. The old woman was at the kitchen door and I heard them striking her on the head with sticks. She yelled and then everything was quiet. Some one asked, 'Where's the girl?' and another voice said, 'I guess she must be up stairs.' Then a lot of them ran up stairs, but I couldn't hear any noise, and they came down in a few minutes and said, 'It is all right.' The old man went out into the kitchen and I heard him groan besides the kitchen stove. They threw coal oil on the bed, and while they were at it I heard one of them say, 'It will burn off and go out.' When it was blazing up they left. There were about twenty of them, but I didn't see whether they were all masked or not. After the bed was blazing and the house began to burn I crawled out from underneath the bed. As I passed through the kitchen I heard Tom and the old man breathing, but could not see their heads or their faces. Bridget fought the fellows all she knew how. I couldn't hear half what was going on, for they kept shouting and firing off guns."

The other important witnesses are William Donnelly was shot by the regulators; his wife and Martin Hogan and wife, who were sleeping in the house at at the time. They are all closely guarded by the police, and have been instructed to say nothing about the affair. The bodies of the five murdered persons have been placed in coffins and brought into this village, where a wake is going on. They will be buried to-morrow. The iuquest has been further adjourned until the 11th inst.

IRELAND.

Three Hundred Thousand People Slowly Starving.

It is impossible to overdraw the situation, so rapidly do matters become worse. What might have been an exaggeration yesterday will to-morrow be an understemate. Three hundred thousand people are slowly starving, and can only be kept alive by superhuman efforts on the part of their fellow creatures. Some of them are living on one meal a day, of turnips or of meal. Thousands more are consuming their last potatoes. Local efforts are becoming feeble. The people are looking to the world for succor.

GERMANY.

Paris, February 4.—An authentic dispatch from Berlin says Germany is preparing to send an army of 40,000 men to the Dutch frontier. Much speculation and excitement have been created here by this news. The object of the movement is alleged to be the prevention of smuggling, but this is ridiculed here, and the opinion is general that this is the first step in a series of operations for the seizure of Holland and the ultimate acquisition of Belgium.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Stormy Time, but Cameron Fixes it for Grant.

The republican state convention assembled at Harrisburg, on 4, and as we predicted in last week's REPORTER, Don Cameron bagged it for Grant, although the republican masses of our state are for Blaine. From the proceedings we copy the matter that relates to the presidency:

Senator Herr offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the delegates elected to the republican national convention from this state are hereby instructed to support General U. S. Grant for the presidential nomination, and to vote as a unit on that and all questions that may come before the convention.

This was the signal for a furious out break on the part of the Blaine and anti-Grant element. One enthusiastic Blaine man proposed three cheers for his candidate, but the anti-Grant delegates were too excited and angry to respond. They gave vent to their feelings in hisses whistles and groans. For a time the confusion and uproar exceeded even that of the general caucus the night previous. When order was restored Mr. Stone, of Crawford, offered the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That, while we pledge ourselves to support the nomination of the republican party, we see no good reason for abandoning the position taken by the party in our own and other states in 1876 of opposition to a third presidential term, and we hereby indorse and reaffirm the resolutions passed by our own state convention held in this city in 1876, upon this question.

A storm of applause, hisses and groans also greeted this proposition. Senator Herr however, got the floor and spoke quite eloquently in defense of his resolution considering the gag put upon him by the Dauphin county committee. He was loudly applauded by the Grant men and hissed quite vigorously by the other side.

Gen. Albright of Carbon and Gen Koontz of Somerset then spoke in opposition to instructions for Grant. The former said that no man had a more profound respect for Gen. Grant than himself, but there were others who could fill the presidential chair with honor and who could be elected by the republican party. In this connection he would name Elihu B. Washburne and James G. Blaine. The utterance of these names by the speaker evoked applause and that of Blaine was loudly cheered. Gen. Albright concluded by saying that the convention must respect the popular wish; if it did not defeat would surely follow.

Gen. Koontz said he opposed both the propositions of the resolution. He was not in favor of instructing the delegation to Chicago to support Grant, nor could he favor the idea that the delegation must be compelled to vote as a unit. He was opposed to the third term because the rule established at the close of Washington's second term has not since been broken and he was not in favor of breaking it now. Besides it is well understood that the administration of Gen. Grant had not proved satisfactory to the republican party, but had done the party frequent injury. He believed that James G. Blaine would be much more acceptable to republicans as their candidate for president than General Grant. He would favor the unit rule if it was for the good of the party; but if it was to be used in dickering for cabinet appointments he would oppose it. He believed it wrong to take away the power of the people by the power of might, and would therefore oppose the resolution.

Mr. Moreland, of Allegheny, advocated the resolution, and Messrs. Darlington (Chester) and Harvey (Clinton) supported the amendment.

Mr. Stone, after some remarks, withdrew his amendment, whereupon Mr Strang (Tioga) moved to strike out the name of U. S. Grant and insert that of James G. Blaine.

Mr. Wolf of Union then addressed the convention in favor of Blaine. He denounced the "unit rule" and "ring rule." He declared that the voice of four millions of Pennsylvania people was "for the man from Maine." He desired that the delegates should go to Chicago free and untrammeled.

Congressman Bingham, of Philadelphia then took the floor. In 1876 he was one of the Blaine delegates at Cincinnati who assisted Edward M'Pherson in breaking the unit rule. But when Mr. Bingham had spoken yesterday there seemed some doubt in the minds of the Blaine men whether he was really the same Bingham who smashed things at Cincinnati. The voice was the voice of Jacob, but the hands were the hands of Esau. Mr. Bingham took the ground as a friend of Blaine that inasmuch as the Blaine delegates had been shown to be a minority of the convention by a number of test votes they ought to submit gracefully to the will of the majority and cease further resistance.

Mr. Strang's motion was voted down, yeas 95, nays 154.

On request of Mr. Stewart of Franklin, a division of the question was ordered and a vote was taken on that part of the resolution instructing the delegates to Chicago for U. S. Grant. Carried by a vote of 133 yeas to 118 nays. The unit clause was then adopted by a viva voce vote.

The following report was then made by the committee on permanent organization:

President, A. G. Olmsted, of Potter; vice presidents one from each senatorial district; secretaries, Henry Huhn, Samuel A Hitner, P. D. Buckner, Thomas B Cochran, Joseph A. Scranton, Thomas M. Gillespie, W. H. Swansey, L. C. Beech and D. W. Smith.

Night Session.

On re-assembling the convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for auditor general. John A. Lemon, of Blair county, was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 158 votes to 93 for J. A. M. Passmore.

Hon. Henry Green, of Easton, was then nominated for supreme judge by acclamation.

The following delegates to the Chicago convention were then reported from the committee appointed to make the selection.

At Large.

James M'Manes, Philadelphia; M. S Quay, Philadelphia, C. L. Magee, Pittsburg, Lin Bartholomew, Schuylkill. Alternates—Gen. D. S. Elliott, Henry Buch, Samuel M. Jackson.

Electors at Large.

Edward N. Benson, Henry W. Oliver.

The delegates to Chicago and Elector for this, 20, district are:

Delegates—James A. Beaver, M. L. Brossins; alternates, J. B. M'Cudley, John R. Rankin; elector, W. W. Ames.

The Sultan has ten servants whose special duty it is to unfold the carpets for him when he is going to pray, ten to take care of his pipes and cigarettes, two to dress his royal hair and twenty to attend to his most noble clean shirts. There are a multitude of other attendants about the palace indeed, it is stated that 800 families and about 4,000 persons live at his Majesty's expense. He is an extravagant housekeeper; the annual expenditures of the palace are mentioned as nearly $14,000,000.

One box or six bottles. If you are suffering from a combination of liver or kidney diseases, and constipation, do not fail to use the celebrated Kidney-Wort. It is a dry compound as easily prepared as a cup of coffee, and in one package is as much medicine as can be bought in six dollar bottles of other kinds.

Philadelphia, February 5.—Adolph E. Borie, ex-secretary of the navy, died this morning at half past three o'clock in the 71st year of his age.

SAMMY HUNTER'S MURDER.

McLain Convicted os Murder in the Second Degree—A Trial of Three Weeks.

Pittsburg, February 1.—The jury in the case of Samuel McLain, indicted for the murder of little Sammy Hunter, at Braddock, on March 5, has returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. Sammy, a bright, delicate lad, was a driver at the Edgar Thompson Steel Works. He quit work at 6 o'clock on March 5 and was at last seen alone at a stable, and his dead body was found in the river, an eighth of a mile distant, shortly after 7 o'clock, with ghastly wounds on the head and face. McLain and Samuel Gisal, bosses at the stable, and Theodore Gross, a colored boy employed about the same stable, were all indicted for murder but a nolle pros. was allowed in Gross' case and severance granted in McLain and Gisal's. McLain's trial began three weeks ago and has been the leading topic of conversation in Pittsburg all the while.

The case was given to the jury at nine o'clock last night, and at four this afternoon the verdict stated was rendered. The verdict meets with general approval. Gisal, aged about 22, is related to John Scott, president of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and McLain has been a friend to United States District Attorney McCormick. These eminent friends made a vigorous effort to acquit McLain, and will continue it by a motion for a new trial, and if that should fail by appealing the case to the Supreme Court. Gisal's trial will come next. The general belief is that McLain killed Sammy while in a fit of passion, and that Gisal witnessed the murder and assisted McLain to conceal it by placing the mutilated body in a bag and carrying it to the river.

SOMETHING NEW.

[From the New York World.]

As one of the most prominent young burglars of San Francisco was walking out of court the other day, just after having secured an acquittal regarding his latest job, by a prompt and business like "divy" with the powers that be at the usual rates, a well-to-do but anxious looking stranger touched his arm and beckoned him into a doorway.

"You are 'Teddy, the Ferret,' aren't you," asked the gentleman, "the man who was tried to-day for safe cracking?"

"Well, wot of it?" replied the housebreaker.

"Why, just this—you'll excuse my speaking so low—but the fact is I've come all the way from the San Joaquin to look up a party in your line of business."

"Have, eh?"

"Yes—I—well, I've a little proposition to make to you."

"Exactly," said the Ferret, calmly; "you're a bank cashier down in the foothills."

"How did you know that?" stammered the gentleman, much amazed.

"And your cash and accounts are to be gone over by the directors on the 1st, and as you can't realize on your stocks, you want me to gag you some time next week, shoot your hat full of holes, find the combination in your breast pocket book and go through the safe in the regular way."

"Great heavens, man! how did you find all that out?"

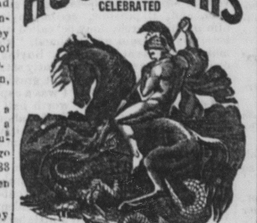
"Why, I guessed it. It's the regular thing, you know. Got three orders to attend to ahead of yours now. Lemme see. Can't do anything for you next week, but might give you Wednesday and Thursday of the week after. How'll that suit you?"

The cashier said he thought he could make that do, and in less than five minutes they had struck a bargain and arranged the whole affair. Even New York isn't much ahead of San Francisco in regard to modern conveniences.

SIX CHILDREN, TWO MEN AND ONE WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Columbia, S. C., February 5.—A negro cabin thirteen miles north of Columbia was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Two men, a woman and six children perished in the flames. The fire was discovered by a colored woman, who ran to the burning building and pulled off a board, when she heard one of the children attempting to awaken its father, but without success. Before other assistance arrived the cabin and its occupants were burned up. The chimney, a crude affair, made of clay and sticks, is supposed to have ignited while the negroes were asleep. The cabin had but one door and no windows

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM

and you are armed against disease. The finest tonic for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which renders digestion easy and complete, counteracts billiousness, and keeps the bowels in order, and so genial and beneficent are its effects, that not only is the body invigorated and regulated by its use, but despondency banished from the mind.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

GREAT

FALL

—OPENING—

AT

Wolf's Stand.

THE

DRY GOODS

DEPARTMENT

Exhibits an immense stock of

DOMESTICS, DRESS GOODS EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS, LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., ETC.

THE

GROCERY

DEPARTMENT

Is filled with

Choicest Teas, Syrups, Dried Fruit, Canned Goods, Sugars, Coffees, Pure Spices, Salt, Pork Provisions. Wooden, Willow, Queens and Glassware, Fish, Salt and everything usually found in a first class Grocery.

ALSO

HARDWARE, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS always on hand.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

London, Jan. 30.—By the fire damp explosion in the colliery at Meissen, Saxony, yesterday, ten miners were killed and nine injured. Nine persons who were in the pit at the time of the explosion are unaccounted for.

Philadelphia, January 20th, 1880.

Notice.

To Stockholders of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad Company.

THE Stockholders of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad Company, whose railroad property and franchises have been lately sold, and are now held by The Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company, are hereby notified that, by presenting in person or by letter their certificate of stock, in amounts of two shares or multiples thereof, with power of attorney for the transfer thereof duly executed, to James R. M'Clure, No. 223 South Fourth street, in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., on or before the first day of April, 1880 there will be delivered to them in exchange for said stock in The Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company, in the proportion of one share of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company's stock for every two shares of the stock of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad duly transferred.

STRICKLAND KNEASS,
No. 253 South Fourth St.
jan29 3t Philadelphia, Pa.

SPAIN.

Twenty-Five Vessels Wrecked and Forty Persons Drowned.

Madrid, February 6.—Official dispatches have been received giving further details of the recent hurricane in the Philippine Islands. Twenty-five vessels of various classes were wrecked, including four foreign frigates, and a large number of other vessels were damaged. Forty-six persons were drowned.

CENTRE CO. FARMERS' HOME.—THE

BUSH HOUSE.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Improved Stabling and Careful Hostlers. Low Special Rates for Jurymen and Witnesses. Cleanliness, Comfort and Table unexcelled.

NO DISCRIMINATION

against the Producers of our food, than whom none are more worthy, or more entitled to attention. The Bush House having over three times the capacity of other hotels, there is no occasion or disposition to place the guests in attic rooms. This accounts for its growing Local Trade. We do not trust your horses to the care and profit of parties disconnected with the hotel. J. H. MYERS, Preprietor. feb1tf

BUY NONE BUT THE WORLD RENOWNED

Light Running White Shuttle Sewing Machine.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD CAN USE IT.

Self setting Needle, Automatic Tension, requires no change to do any family sewing. Works all closed up and free from dust case hardened iron or steel. Bearings adjustable, Shuttle self threading and made of solid steel. Tension on Shuttle can be changed without removing from Machine. More room under arm than any other machine made. Stop motion, by which bobbin can be wound without running machine. Double steel feed, or feed on both sides of needle. Table built up of seven thicknesses of wood, laid across the grain to prevent splitting or warping. It is beautifully ornamented, accurately made; its mechanism is perfect, the easiest running, handsomest, best satisfying and most popular machine in the world.

A full set of attachments, and of the best, free with each machine.

The WHITE Machine is warranted for 5 years; a paper to that effect direct from the company's hands is given with each machine. Buy no WHITE without this paper. Why buy the old style machines that have been on the market for 20 years, and thus run the risk in getting a built over machine? Buy the WHITE and avoid all such risks. We are ready to place the WHITE in direct competition with any other family machine in the market.

Write for circulars, see and try this celebrated machine, before taking any other. One or two agents wanted for the central and western part of Centre Co., to whom the company's best discount will be given, the same I am getting. The county is too large for me alone. Orders by mail promptly filled.

H. J. BOYER, Agt., AARONSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.

C. C. SEEBOLD, Gen. Agt., for Union, Snyder, Mifflin, Juniatta, Perry, Dauphin and Cumberland counties. To whom all communications must be addressed for agencies in those Co's. Address him at Middleburg, Pa.

MACHINES REPAIRED.

N. B.—I have all the necessary tools for repairing any old machines. No difference how old, worn and dilapidated your machine is, I can make it as good as new, and refadan and ornament it in a superior manner. Give me a trial. Bring your machines to my shop. No money asked until you are convinced that your machine works and looks like a new one. H. J BOYER.

LAWRENCE L. BROWN.

Dealer in Coal and Grain, at Bellefonte,

IS SELLING ANTHRACITE COAL AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

BROKEN, per Ton,	$4 75	STOVE, per Ton,	$4.90.
EGG, per Ton,	$4,75.	SMALL STOVE, per Ton,	$4,90.
CHESTNUT, per Ton,			$4.65.

Also Pays Highest Cash Price for All Kinds of Grain and Seeds.

13nov 3m

HARDWARE,

Jas. Harris & Co.

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS and REAPERS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, SPROUTS HAY FORKS, ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line.

JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

Sellers' Fifty years before the public. Pronounced by all to be the most *pleasant* and *efficacious* remedy *now in use*, for the *cure* of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, &c. *Over a million bottles sold within the last few years.* Gives immediate relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that *cannot* be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all druggists at 25c

Cough Syrup!

NEW RICH BLOOD.

Sending health in every fiber of the system is rapidly made by that remarkable preparation, LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. For the speedy cure of Scrofula, Wasting, Mercurial Disease, Eruptions, Erysipelas, vital decay, and every indication of impoverished blood. "Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the one remedy that can always be relied upon. Druggists sell it. Aug. 7.

R. E. Sellers & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. For sale by D. J. Murray, Centre Hall. jmy nr

Lewisb'g, Centre & Spruce Creek RR

WESTWARD.

	1	3	5
LEAVE	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Montandon	7 00	1.55	6.20
Lewisburg	7.15	2 20

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. 12 Feb., '80.

TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts. amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the tables on their papers. If the table reads "John Rou l jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
W. R. ESOM, N. G.
G. L. GOODHART, Sec'y.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 857, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall.
J. J. ARNEY, W. M.
C. F. HEILIGHER, Sect.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 93, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after. Jas. A. Keller Master.
LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

Centre County Democratic Committee—1880.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS
Bellefonte,	N. W., Wm. Galbraith,	Belfft.
"	S. W., W. C. Heinle,	"
"	W. W., Wm Harper,	"
Milesburg	Frank E. Bible	Milesburg
Unionville	J. P. McDonnell	Unionville
Howard	A. J. Gardner	Howard
Phillipsburg	C. G. Herlinger	Phillipsbrg
Millheim	J. H. Reifsnyder	Millheim
Rebner	Uriah Stover	Bellefonte
Boggs	Jas. A. McClain	Milesburg
Burnside	Wm. Hopple	Pine Glenn
College	Sam'l Gilliland	Boalsburg
Curtin	David Delong	Howard
Ferguson,	O. P. Dan'l Driebelbis	Sta. Col
"	N. P. O. M Sheets	Stormstown
Gregg	L. M. Rishel	Spring Mills
Haines	George Keister	Aaronsburg
Halfmoon	John Ward	Stormstown
Harris	Samuel Ishler	Boals urg
Howard	David Tanyer	Howard
Huston	H. G. Chronister	Martha.
Liberty	W. H. Gardner	Blanchard
Marion	John Hoy, Jr.,	Walker
Miles	Sam'l K. Faust	Millheim
Patton	G. W. Rumbarger	Fillmore
Penn	W. F. Smith	Millheim
Potter, N. P.,	D. F. Luse	Centre Hall
" S. P.,	G. W Spangler	Tusseyville
Rush	Wm. Cullen	Phillipsburg
Snow Shoe	John G. Uzzle	Snow Shoe
Spring	E. C. Wood	Bellefonte
Taylor	Sam'l Hoover	Fowler
Union	J. S Fredericks	Fleming
Walker	Samuel Decker	Zion
Worth	G. R Williams	Port Matilda

J. L. SPANGLER, Chairman.
FRANK E BIBLE, Sec'y.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Ph. B. Stover's sale, in Haines twp., on Feb. 25.

—The weather cold and clear so far this week. Sleighing bad.

—The Reber farm in Miles township was sold this week to Moses Eby for $9000.

—Mr. A. D. Swartz, of near Bellefonte, formerly of Centre Hall, will move to Kansas the coming spring.

—The musical convention which was to have been held in this place next week will not take place, on account of a failure in obtaining the church expected for holding the same.

—Esq. Emerick, of Penn, has returned from a trip to Missouri, he is pleased with the appearance of the country, but there are other things that he does not like there.

—The best bill of fare all the year round—and we are all fond of a good bill—can be made out at Sechler's grocery, where all the good and wholesome things are kept.

—A Concert will be given by the singing class, under the direction of Prof. P. H. Meyer, at Farmers Mills, Saturday evening, Feb 14. Admission only 10c.

—It is said that a specimen of iron ore from a farm in Nittany Valley has been sent to England for examination by English capitalists. It is thought that Bessimer steel can be made from it.

—The Pennsylvania furnace, Huntingdon county, will start up as soon as the Lewisburg and Tyrone railroad is completed to the latter place.

—The best pleased and happiest families in the county you invariably find are those who buy their coffees, teas, sugar, fruits and all other groceries at Sechler's, because they get them fresh and pure.

—Mr. J. K. Young, of Orangeville, Ill., writes us, Feb. 3: We had two weeks good sleighing in the month of December, and since then we had mud and rain up to about a week ago, when cold weather set in; at present writing it is snowing. Business is improving.

—Last week two energetic members of the Lutheran church in the Loop made their pastor glad by throwing a sweet load of hay on his mow. This was gathered from the members of the church. "Toby" was happy and is happy still. Many thanks to kind friends. PASTOR.

—"The commissioners of Crawford county have decided that money at interest is not taxable for county purposes" is in about every exchange we see. They have been a long time coming to a knowledge of the law. Money at interest is taxable only for State and school purposes, and neither for county, road or poor funds.

—Mr C. F. Herlacher has removed his steam feather renovator to Milesburg. The people of that section can take our word for it that wool and hair mattresses and feathers can be renovated by the steam process in a manner superior to any other, to the great improvment of the bulk and quality of the material renovated. All Mr. H's work in this valley has given perfect satisfaction.

—The Philadelphia Branch Clothing store (late Newman's) will be opened for business in a few days, when the grandest stock of ready-made clothing will be opened to view and for sale at prices so low that the poorest may be able to wear good clothes. The Philadelphia Branch store will be far in advance of any other establishment for variety and quality as well as bargains, in Central Penna. Don't miss to call there.

—A stock holder wishes to know what L. C. & S. C. RR. stock is worth. We never considered it worth anything, and saw it sold some 3 years ago at 25 cents per share, at public sale. By an advertisement in the REPORTER it will be seen that the Company will give one share of the new stock for two shares of the defunct stock. We would not like to give more than two months of the REPORTER for a share,

—In regard to the method of coloring butter. The theory is that cows when well fed and cared for will make yellow butter; the fact is that not one in ten will, except in times of flush pasture. This is just the reason that the very best dairymen in this country use Wells, Richardson & Co's Perfected Butter Color. We warrant it to add at least five cents per pound to the value of white butter, a return of one dollar for every cent it costs.

ITEMS.—Mike Condo has a contract for chopping 1000 cords of wood for J. Henry Keller, at 40c. per cord.....Mrs. Gramley, wife of Sam'l Gramley, esq., of Miles, is seriously ill.....Mr. John Foot, of Millheim, is still suffering, and not improving, from the bone tumor about the knee..... Ice houses are being filled.....Wm. Beck, of Ashland, Ohio, has moved back to Gregg twp. where he formerly resided.

HORSES, COWS & POULTRY—Feed them well and give them German Horse and Cow Powder to enable them to digest and assimilate what they eat. Sold at J. D. Murray's. feb. 5, 1m.

WM. BECK,—Piano Tuner, Bellefonte, Pa.

Phœnix Pectoral will cure your cough.
Phœnix Pectoral cures hoarseness quickly
Phœnix Pectoral tastes good and brings rest,
Phœnix Pectoral costs 25 cts; 6 bottles $1. sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall. 5feb5t

—The fellows that move along nicest and best just now, are those who are fortunate enough to own one of Lee's rigs, which have the reputation of being the coolest manufactured in this part of the state.

—Mr. P. B. Stover, of near Woodward, who intends shortly to move to Kansas, writes that he has leased a first-class passenger car, to start from Coburn station March 2, and go through to Ellsworth, Ks., with two changes, at St. Louis and Kansas City, rate of fare to Ellsworth, $21.38 with 150 lbs. baggage free to each passenger. Any one wishing to go to Kansas by this car can get further information by addressing Mr. Stover, at Woodward.

"I am all played out" is a common complaint. If you feel so, get a package of Kidney-Wort and take it and you will at once feel its tonic power. It renews the healthy action of the Kidneys, Bowels and Liver, and thus restores the natural life and strength to the weary body. Get a box and use it at once.

HOTEL FOR RENT.—The well known hotel stand in Aaronsburg, is offered for rent upon reasonable terms. It is the only hotel in the town. Possession given April 1st, next. For further particulars address, B. F. PHILIPS,
12feb 1m Aaronsburg, Pa.

SPRING MILLS, PA., FEB. 2, 1880.—A false report having been circulated that Rev. W. R. Whitney, pastor of the M. E. church of Pennsvalley, had given the use of the M. E. church building at Spring Mills to the recent Singing Convention and Concert held there, therefore: We, the Trustees of said church, feel it our duty to say that such is not the case. Without the knowledge of brother Whitney, and before it was known that the church would be needed for worship during the time of said Convention, the majority of our Board of Trustees had granted the use of the church for said Convention.

JOHN LONG,
JOHN MINNICH,
CHARLES MILLER,
DAVID BURRELL, } Trustees.

FROM NEBRASKA.

Mr. Strayer writes: Am in the west now ten years; left Brushvalley with just enough to bring me to Iowa, where I stopped 9 years, and am now one year in Nebraska. Have 80 acres land of my own three good horses, and all the machinery a farmer needs—from a plow to a sepparator. If there are any who would like to have homes, there are lots of chances here, namely, wild lands from $8 to $10 per acre, ten years time, and for cash 10 per cent off, there is plenty of improved land for sale, cheap, terms easy. This country is hard to beat for all kinds of grain; the soil is rich and about two feet deep; good water in abundance; timber is scarce, and fuel mostly corn and coal, we can raise corn cheaper than we could get the wood chopped if we had it plenty. The country is settling up fast. Wheat, 85c; oats 25c; barley 50c; corn 18c; eggs 15c; butter 18c; hogs $3 50 per 100.

BOALSBURG.

Mr. Editor:—A musical convention commenced here on Monday evening, Jan. 26, under the direction of Profs. A. J. Swartz and Frank Dale, Prof. Rerick presiding at the piano, and Prof. Dale at the organ. The Profs. used their utmost endeavors to advance the class in music and to make the convention the "boss convention" of the season. On concert night there was an unusual large, attentive and intelligent audience, many of whom came early in order to obtain comfortable seats. Precisely at 7 o'clock the concert was opened by the class singing a piece entitled "Be Merciful unto me, O God," followed by a variety of Anthems, Glees, Songs and Choruses. Prof Dale sang several comic songs which were greatly enjoyed by the audience. About the middle of the exercises Rev. Jacob Yutzy delivered a very interesting address on the subject of music. The concert was then continued, the music sung being all new and rendered in a very good style. From the manner in which the class was conducted and the proper expression of the music brought out, we naturally conclude that Prof. Swartz is not only a good musician, but an excellent and accomplished drill master. Prof. Frank Koller sang a bass solo entitled the "Tempest," which was highly appreciated and heartily applauded. But we must not forget the musical dialogue, entitled "The Prof. at Home," which was one of the grandest parts of the concert. The Prof. appeared on the stage in a very comfortable position, apparently enjoying all the pleasures that a pleasant home could afford. The tax collector appeared and demanded his tax, but was soon dismissed. A lady called to see him to whom he was showing proper respect and courtesy, when to his dismay the collector reappeared, singing "Your State, County, Poor tax and all," &c., followed by the servant girl bringing him a cup of tea and shouting "Your tea, sir, your tea, sir, why don't you take your tea." In the midst of this medley the performers retired from the stage, applauded by the audience. The evening being pretty well spent, Rev. Yutzy returned the thanks of the Profs. and singers to the people, after which G. R. Williams tendered the thanks of the people to the Profs. and singers, Closed by singing a piece entitled "Coronation." List of singers: Pleasant Gap—Prof. A. J. Swartz. Prof. Frank Dale, Misses Emma Swartz, Florence Miller; Messrs. Samuel Brooks, Elmer Swartz, Wm. Dale. Zion—Mr. S. A. Stover. Bellefonte—Prof. B. F. Keller. Spring Mills—Prof. Rerick, Sam'l Krape. Linden Hall—Miss Laura Tressler. Messrs. Calvin Tressler, Isaac Tressler, Michael Weiland, Wm. Weiland, Johnathan Tressler. Pine Grove—Misses Emma and Julia Johnston, Mr. Jno. Musser. Boalsburg—Mrs. Agnes Condo, Mrs. Lena Smith, Misses Mary Kline, Emma Bohn, Ellie Wolf, Clara Cole, Mary Stover, Adaline Myers, Ella Hummell, Adda Musser, Mary Ishler, Annie Condo, Clara Condo, Maggie Wolf, Alice Dale, Mary Riley, Mollie Birchfield, Angeline Sellers, Agnes Sellers, Phœbe Miller, Ida Stover, Tillie Cole, Kate Cole, Alice Condo, Lizzie Fisher, Ollie Stover. Messrs. S. B. Moore, D. W. Myers, G. W. Feerrar, Wm. Bohn, Edward Woomer, A. H. Kreamer, Riley Kreamer, H. S. Stuart, Sam'l Smith, Henry Frederick, Vance M'Cormick, Edward Wolf, Calvin Kline, Sam'l Stover, jr., Alvin Stover, Frank McFarlane, O. C. Dewitt, Luther Wolf. SPECTATOR.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, February 9.—Wheat is higher and steady; 2,000 bushels including rejected at $1.44½ red at $1,46 number 2 do $1.47. Rye at 89@90c. Corn 58@61c; Oats, 45@48.

Chicago, February 7.—Wheat No. 2 red winter, $1 21½@1 22 No, 2 Chicago spring $1 21½ Corn 35c Oats 32c. Rye firmer at 76@77c. Barley firmer at 80c. Timothy seed, $2.55@2 75.

CATTLE MARKET.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9.—Cattle brisk; receipts, 1,900 head, prime 6½c; good 6¼c; medium 42c; common 4c; Sheep brisk; receipts, 5 000 head; prime 6¾c; good 6¼c medium 5@6¼c; common 4½@42c Hogs—market slow; receipts 5,000 head; prime, 7¼c; good, 7c; medium 6¼c; common, 6¼c.

Camphor Milkcures headache and neuralgia.
Camphor Milk cures rheumatism and lame back.
Camphor Milk cures cuts, bruises and burns.
Camphor Milk costs 25 ct.; 5 bottles $1. Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

Estate of Samuel Royer, late of Potter township, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tuesday, March 9, 1880, has been fixed upon by the undersigned as a day for making settlement with all parties having unsettled accounts with the said estate, at the late residence of deceased. All persons having claims will present the same duly authenticated and those knowing themselves indebted are also requested to attend for settlement. CATH'N ROYER,
J. B. ROYER,
5feb5t Administrators.

AUDITORS' REPORT

OF THE

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY, FROM JANUARY 1, 1879, TO JANUARY 1, 1880.

DR.

ADAM YEARICK, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH CENTRE COUNTY, JANUARY, 1, 1880.

To taxes outstanding January 1, 1879	$65,163 61	
To taxes assessed for 1879	42,515 30	
To am't rec'd of Commissioners on loans	22,854 57	
To am't rec'd of Commissioners, costs and collections	458 58	
To am't rec'd of Clearfield county, balance on Moshannon bridge	1,145 86	
To am't rec'd of Patton twp. insane account	10 52	
To am't rec'd of College twp., insane account	100 00	
To am't rec'd of Spring twp., insane account	209 51	
To am't rec'd rent of house	48 00	
To registration blanks sold	5 70	
	$132,511 65	
To balance on hand Jan. 1, 1880	3,727 17	
January 1, 1880. CR.		
By taxes outstanding	$67,023 36	
By county orders paid	58,264 73	
By am't State Treasurer receipt	3,360 28	
By commission on do paid	168 35	
By exonerations allowed collectors	1,082 10	
By commissions allowed collectors	1,275 66	
By salary	2,000 00	
By stationery	10 00	
Balance	3,727 17	
	$132,511 65	

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the above account of Adam Yearick, Treasurer of Centre county, and find it correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 23d day of January, A. D. 1880.

T. B JAMISON, [L.S.]
JAMES T. STUART, [L.S.] Auditors.
GEO. R. WILLIAMS, [L.S.]

EXPENDITURES.

Commissioners' Pay.

Andrew Gregg	$ 714 48	
Jacob Dunkle	180 00	
Geo. Swab	260 00	
Henry Beck, Comm'rs clerk	700 00	
	$1,859 48	

Jury Commissioners' Pay.

N J Mitchell	36 72	
Henry Keller	24 70	
Henry Beck, clerk	35 00	
	96 42	

County Auditor's Pay.

James T Stuart	30 00	
G R Williams	30 00	
T B Jamison	30 00	
C L Buffington, clerk	30 00	
	120 00	

Improvement and Repairs.

John Markle, for fence at jail	1 88	
D W Eberhart, for work at jail stable	2 50	
J W Barnes, for gas fitting	4 15	
John Gregg for work at furnace jail	8 25	
Penn'a R R Co for freight on lumber	71 68	
Wm Lucas for work at jail	84 75	
M J Dolan do do	6 00	
Adams ex Co for freight on pipes	1 05	
C Derr hydrant for jail	10 00	
J W Barnes do do	12 80	
Thomas Mathews & Son lumber for jail	243 72	
Henry Walkey labor at jail	35 00	
C W Corman hauling lumber to jail	5 50	
A Carr brass cocks for jail	17 00	
Jno D Lieb & Co lumber for jail	38 63	
R Bartlett hauling lumber for jail	20	
Sam'l Brugger specifications for jail	11 25	
O W Lambert repairing at jail	20 00	
Wm Galbraith plumbing at jail	23 70	
James Harris & Co. bill material for jail	242 11	
D W Woodring, watching at jail	4 50	
B & S S R R Co. joist for Treasurer's office	6 46	
John Wetzel carpenter work m jail	55 00	
	907 13	

Court Expenses.

Jurors' pay	$5,162 85	
Commonwealth costs	2,486 91	
J H Vosburg court reporter	280 00	
W F Reber do do	274 28	
B Galbraith court crier	162 00	
B Galbraith janitor	350 00	
Tipstaves' pay	363 50	
M J Dolan special detective	200 00	
Court proclamations by Sheriff Spangler	122 28	
Summoning jurors by Sheriff Spangler	183 00	
	9,684 82	

County Prison Expenses.

Mrs Shaffer washing for prisoners	$ 25 06	
Mrs Price do do	27 70	
Joseph Brus & Co clothing for prisoners	24 91	
Harper Bros do do	50 08	
S & A Loeb mdse. for prison	37 80	
S & A Loeb do do	28 30	
Rob't McKnight gas bill	234 05	
George Dolan, work at cesspool	3 50	
J H Fellenbaum repairing locks	3 50	
Dan'l Derr gas fittings	5 35	
W S Galbraith plumbing	9 40	
W T Twitmire repairs at jail	7 40	
D Eberhart do do	1 91	
J Reynolds & Son water back and grate	10 50	
Pen'a R R Co freight on water back and grate	59	
Jno McDermott removing ashes	4 00	
Frank Johnson cleaning pipes	75	
J S Mallory repairing bedsteads	11 50	
Alvin Brady cleaning pipes	1 00	
Wm Lucas repairs at stable	4 00	
Wm Gares repairs at cells	5 00	
H O Hoffer spittoons for jail	7 00	
	503 30	

Printing Bills

F L Hutters, adm,rs bill	$192 81	
E T Tuten	59 15	
Shuyert & Foster	214 61	
Fred Kurtz	51 50	
Walter and Deinninger	50 00	
E C Bender	50 00	
	617 97	

Bridges.

Bridgeviews	$ 36 20	
Murray, Dougal & Co balance of acct. from 1878	1,284 40	
Milesburg bridge—Murray, Dougal & Co for an iron bridge	$2,589 80	
Jonas Spearing contractor	950 00	
Samuel Brugger engineer	124 56	
Geo Rider for railing at ends	5 80	
	3,669 86	
Unionville bridge—G W Forrey contractor	470 00	
Sam'l Brugger engineer	18 00	
	488 00	
Spring Mills bridge—John Caldron contractor	60 00	
Port Matilda bridge—Jonas Spearing contractor	765 00	
Sam'l Brugger engineer	75 64	
	840 64	
Repairs at Unionville bridge	23 83	
Repairs at Karnhaus bridge	12 00	
Repairs at Beech Creek bridge	29 97	
Signs and finger boards on iron bridges	154 93	
Repairs at Howard dam bridge	420 47	
Repair at Julian bridge	1 00	
Repair at Curtin bridge	8 00	
Commissioners' exp. to bridges	40 58	
	7,069 88	

Ordinary Expenses.

Teachers' Institute	$144 24	
Western Penitentiary	343 04	
Road damages	75 00	
D A Musser bal of acct	824 27	
Agricultural Society	100 00	
John Spangler, Sheriff, on account	1,394 72	
J H Dobbins salary as jail physician	100 00	
J R & C T Alexander coal for C. H. and jail	690 30	
L L Brown coal for C. House and jail	110 61	
Potter twp. case larceny Ferguson " "	21 25	
Worth " "	22 09	
Rush " "	5 00	
Assessors' pay	15 00	
C M Bower Com's atta'y	1,273 00	
Road views	75 00	
Running line between Union and Benner twp's	570 40	
	5400	
Running Marion tp. line	200 23	
Constable's pay	418 61	
Election expenses	1340 43	
Scalp premiums	1335 60	
Redemption U. S. lands	283 35	
Refunding tax	24 27	
Insurance Co. buildings	115 50	
Interest on loans paid	3122 89	
Commissions on lunacy	31 32	
Inquisitions on dead bodies	62 12	
Notes paid	16,161 63	
Premiums to collectors	23 00	
C M Bower commission on collections made	153 01	
Tax paid on real estate held by county	5 15	
Insane hospital, Danville	2,624 91	
Robt M Knight, gas bill	145 50	
L L Beck copy'g registr'ns	30 00	
J P Gephart acknowledging Commissioners deeds	50 00	
Books and stationery for Commissioners office	22 02	
J W Sanderson for Judges	60 00	
Reeder and Keller, clerks election returns	10 00	
Ira C Mitchel attorney fee in 21 cases	21 00	
H A Mingle services at Auditors' settlement	6 00	
J N Hall ditto ditto	9 00	
Adams Express Company freight on blanks etc	4 20	
Penn'a RR Co freight on chairs etc	4 19	
Daniel Garman, meals for jurors and hire	15 00	
W T Twitmire stove repairs	12 40	
John T Johnston postage, envelopes, etc	36 07	
H. Beck, entering 88 cases in Docket	18 84	
Jno. McDermoit, removing ashes at Court House,	8 00	
J. S. Mallory, repairing gate C. H.	4 00	
Lieb & Garbrick, ice for Court House	2 50	
Williams & Bro. glazing for Court House	2 50	
Costain County vs, Philipsburg Borough	93 62	
Wm Mann and others, books for offices	143 85	
J C Harper, repairs at Prothonotary's office	3 82	
W A Morrison, Com. Pleas cost	10 02	
Harper Bros. bill carpet C. H.	24 15	
J Harris & Co., bill hose &c. C H	26 86	
W A Schroyer, covering tables at Court House	6 00	
Sundry persons, for soap, binding carpet, &c	2 75	
D Eberhart, repairing at Recorder's office	1 50	
Wilson, McFarlane & Co., hardware at Court House	11 35	
Wood for Court House	3 25	
Mrs. Haller, scrubbing office	1 00	
Jno Brackbill, stools for office	1 00	
	$2,505 73	
Total expenditures	$58,264 73	

JOHN SPANGLER, SHERIFF IN ACCOUNT WITH CENTRE COUNTY, JANUARY 1, 1880.

DR.

To county orders received on account	$1,700 00	
To costs received	51 67	
Balance	754 76	
	$2,516 33	

CR.

By boarding prisoners $197 days at 40 cents	$1,278 80	
By 54 turnkey fees at 80 cents	75 20	
By conveying 6 prisoners to penitentiary—4 at $40, and 2 at $30 each	220 00	
By conveying C. Price to house of refuge	48 56	
By conveying 5 to insane asylum at $40	200 00	
By publishing Court proclamation, Jan term.	28 50	
By publishing Court proclamation, April term	24 00	
By publishing Court proclamation, August term	19 00	
By publishing ditto Nov term	27 40	
By publishing Court proclamation, January term, 1880	19 00	
By publishing Sheriff's court proclamation four courts	4 00	
By publishing fish proclamation	9 05	
By publishingging general election proclamation	4 00	
By summoning jury, March special term	14 00	
By summoning jury, April term	34 00	
By summoning jury, Aug term	34 00	
By summoning jury, Oct. special term	14 00	
By summoning jury for Nov. special term	47 00	
By summoning jury, Jan. term 1880	40 00	
By bill lumber, soap, spoons, etc., for jail	36 06	
By filling and mending 41 ticks at 50 cents	21 00	
By cost on Fi, Fa., No. 20, April term	2 19	
By sundry costs, January term	14 58	
By sundry costs, August term	18 29	
By Commonwealth costs	53 74	
By D F Fortney's order	34 25	
By removing fish baskets Penn, Pine, and Elk creeks	42 59	
By removing fish baskets Spring creek	10 40	
By removing fish baskets Logans Branch	4 08	
By removing fish baskets River branch	51 52	
By removing fish baskets Moshannon	43 50	
By filling jury wheel, 4dys	16 00	
By expenses after Ringgold and Bomgardner	27 62	
	$2,516 33	

Jan. 1, 1880. By bal. due Sheriff at settlement $754 76

STATE OF PENN'A } ss:
CENTRE CO. }

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an "act of Assembly, entitled "An act relating to counties and townships, and coun y and township officers," we met at the Commissioner's Office, in Bellefonte, on the 1st Monday in January, 1880. and did audit and settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement.

In witness whereof, we hereunto have set our hands and seals this 23d day of January, 1880.

T B JAMISON. [L S]
JAMES T STUART. [L S.] Auditors.
GEO R WILLIAMS. [L S]

TAXES OUTSTANDING AND DUE THE COUNTY BY COLLECTORS.

1871.		
*H Curtin, Bellefonte	$207 28	$207 28
1872.		
*John Ward, Half Moon.	256 97	
*D Roob, Liberty	14 52	271 49
1873.		
*Daniel Malone, Boggs	7 61	
*† L C Rerick, Marion	36 07	43 68
1874.		
*Joseph Fox, Bellefonte	973 11	
*William Riddles, Philipsburg	845 93	
*Fred Kercheff, Curtin	123 28	
*Wm Cross, Half Moon	8 72	
*H B Wilcox, Rush	558 11	
*D H Yeager, Snow Shoe.	75 75	2584 90
1875.		
*Charles Brown Bellefonte	768 83	
*J P Shope, Milesburg	223 99	
*H L Barnhart, Boggs	56 91	
*Jno T Lucas, Curtin	29 11	
*B B Wilson, Penn	8 74	
*Jas Watson, Snow Shoe.	84 60	1229 18
1876		
*J H Morrison Bellefonte.	652 52	
*T M. Hall, Milesburg	144 37	
*W C McCutcheon, Philipsburg	18 51	
*Wm Mann, Curtin	4 32	
*David Harter, Marion	240 09	
*Wm Weiser, Penn	324 37	
*G W Koch, Potter	753 06	
*John Noll, Spring	881 18	2518 42
1877.		
†R L Shirk, Milesburg	176 22	
†Jackson Horton, Philipsburg	179 66	
H C Holter, Howard	125 46	
Irish Silver, Benner	295 96	
†J C Walker Boggs	315 10	
Emanuel Musser, College	434 02	
†Conrad Singer, Curtin	137 52	
W H Fry, Ferguson	1681 83	
John Myers, Harris	277 09	
Geo Gensamer, Half Moon	446 54	
J M Kline, Howard	358 72	
David Robb, Liberty	409 03	
D W Orr, Marion	254 87	
Joel Morris, Miles	197 50	
G W F Gray, Patton	316 85	
Wm Smith, Penn	102 38	
†Henry Swab, Potter	758 37	
F H Dale, Rush	84 00	
H J Tibbins, Spring	927 83	
Wm Miller, Taylor	107 08	
†J T Dunkle, Walker	183 93	
†W H. Williams, Worth.	57 19	7927 75
1878.		
Wm Jones, Bellefonte	595 58	
E H Carr, Milesburg	199 00	
F G Mattern, Philipsburg	470 97	
Sam'l Brickley, Howard Boro	182 12	
†Chas Smith, Unionville.	11 66	
Thomas Perdue, Benner	1087 21	
†J C Walker, Boggs	882 23	
†Jno A Rupp, College	720 08	
†Henry Theil, Curtin	184 86	
John H Gates, Ferguson	6583 0	
†C P Leitzel, Gregg	1221 28	
D H. Rote, Haines	171 16	
Jno Carper, Jr. Harris	364 70	
Ellis Lytle, Half Moon	81 49	
†John Craig, Huston	291 91	
D M Burlew, Liberty	248 02	
†Wm Irvin, Marion	636 44	
†Wm Tressler Patton	459 36	
John D Foote, Penn	1502 07	
Jas C Beal, Potter	529 31	
F. H Dale, Rush	658 26	
†A J Swartz, Spring	1093 64	
Sos Thompson, Snow Shoe	126 76	
Samuel Hoover, Taylor	293 09	
†S1. Zimerman, Walker	504 09	
Sam'l Stephens, Worth	190 71	
	$13900 20	
1879.		
†A C Musser, Millheim	435 64	
†D'nl Ayers, Philipsburg	562 03	
A N Russel, Unionville	229 16	
†W A Taylor, Benner	1556 54	
J M Stewart, Burnside	192 63	
J C Walker, Boggs	1161 56	
†Wm Foster, College	2454 67	
†Henry Thiel, Curtin	230 44	
†G W Kichline, Ferguson	2884 05	
†Cyrus Lose, Gregg	3002 73	
†Jacob Bower jr. Haines	1564 47	
J H Griffin, Halfmoon	894 12	
†D W Kline, Huston	378 73	
†J M Kline, Howard	352 85	
†A C Corter, Liberty	698 57	
†J J Hoy, Marion	1194 52	
†Geo B Haines, Miles	1601 85	
†Dan'l Heckman, Patton	1046 75	
†C Alexander, Penn	1343 72	
†J W Messinger, Potter	3508 12	
†John B Long, Rush	518 15	
†John Garbrick, Spring	2446 88	
†Sam'l Boyer, Snowshoe	802 24	
John T Fowler, Taylor	392 86	
Wm Spotts, Union	204 78	
†David Yocum, Walker	2390 26	
Geo R Williams, Worth	295 33	
†Wm Miles, Milesburg	428 85	
†Robt Cook, Howard boro	320 30	
†J M Keichline, Bellefonte	3946 56	
†Benj Stamm, Harris	1723 00	38321.36
Total Taxes outstanding	$67023 36	

*In hands of attorney for collection.
†Paid in full since Jan. 1st.
‡Paid in part since Jan. 1st.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CENTRE COUNTY, JANUARY 1, 1880.

To notes and bonds outstanding	$93,664 70	
To balance due John Spangler	754 76	
To bal. due Geo. Swab	49 50	
To bal. due Jac Dunkle	187 50	
	$94,556 46	
To balance due by Centre county	$7,815 59	
By amount in hands of County Treasurer	$3,727 17	
By notes of sundry persons held by Commissioners	2 400 00	
By notes in hands of A. Hoy for collection	1,827 32	
By notes in hands of C. M. Bower for collection	1,058 10	
By taxes outstanding January 1, 1880	67,023 36	
By amount due from boroughs and townships for insane bills, as follows:		
By Rush twp	111 32	
By Philipsburg boro	2,811 15	
By Benner twp	405 49	
By Spring twp	2,199 15	
By Milesburg boro	277 90	
By Huston twp	896 07	
By Bellefonte boro	1,813 22	
By Potter twp	121 12	
By Worth twp	125 25	
By Liberty twp	179 78	
By Ferguson twp	147 05	
By College twp	210 44	
By Partridge estate	70 00	
By balance due from A. Gregg	178 74	
By bal. due from L. W. Munson	293 24	
By real estate held by county	419 04	
By balance from Clearfield county (common pleas costs)	430 96	
By Harris township fire commission	20 00	
By balance	7,815 59	
	$94,556 46	

CENTRE COUNTY, ss:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Centre county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditurs of said county, from January 1, 1879, to January 1, 1880. Witness our hands.

AND GREGG,
GEORGE SWAB,
JAC. DUNKLE, } Commissioners.
Attest: HENRY BECK, Clerk.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No1 $1 25
Wheat No 2 $1,20
Rye, 70c
Corn, ears, per bu. new, .38c
Corn old. 45c.
Oats, 35c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Cloverseed, $4.00 to $5 00
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $6.00
Barley 40 to 60c
Butter, 18c,
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 6c,
Ham, 12c.
Shoulders, 6c.
Eggs per doz., 16c.

MARRIED.

On 21 Dec., Jas. K. Wirt, of Miles, and Miss Rebecca, daughter of Daniel Hosterman, of Penn.

On 8 Dec., John Zerby and Angeline Auman, both of Gregg.

On the 5th inst., at 8 p. m., by Rev. J. Boas in Zion church in the Loop, Mr. Thomas F. Royer and Miss Emma E. Alexander, both of this county.

On the 10th Feb., by Rev. W. E Fischer, Mr James Spangler and Miss Effenia Fortney, both of Tusseyville, Centre Co.

DIED.

On 5th, in Nittany valley, of apoplexy, Margaret, wife of Dr. Charles Smith; formerly of Penn Hall, a

Apache Courtship and Marriage.

When an Apache brave concludes to marry, says the San Francisco *Post*, either a first or any subsequent wife, the manner of his courtship is the same. He makes no effort to become agreeable to his intended bride—indeed, rarely if ever notices her or speaks to her, except in answer to questions she may put to him. He pays more attention, however, to her male relatives, particularly her brothers, if she has any. Finally, if he becomes satisfied that a declaration will not be rejected, then the whole affair is accomplished in a few hours, and generally in this fashion: At night he takes the presents intended for the girl's parents, who alone are entitled to receive any, and places them near the lodge in which she lives. If the presents are horses they have their trappings also, and are tied with lariats near the lodge; if a cow is to be given, a single straw or a cow's horn, which signifies the intention, is tied to the lodge. If the presents are accepted, which almost always happens, the girl goes in the morning and builds a new lodge or hut for herself and husband, and puts the straw in it for their bed. If the man is rich there is some ceremony about the marriage; if poor, very little or none. When the parties are of consequence one of the orators of the tribe is employed by the bridegroom to place the presents near the lodge and make a speech to the bride's family for him. The orator stands at a distance of several yards, and in his best style makes the declaration for his principal. In this he dilates on his client's qualities—his courage, his skill in hunting, or anything in which he is distinguished. The orator confines himself strictly to the truth in his speech, and promises that his principal will maintain and defend his bride, but the same time informs her family that he may at some future time take another wife, and even may become tired of her and send her home—all of which are the necessary incidents of Apache married life. He also tells them that while she should remain his only wife, he would be faithful to her, and should expect fidelity, obedience and service from her. When he returned from hunting, foray or play he wanted his food prepared as soon as possible, and he should expect her always to have a store of food on hand. On his part he would bring her game and spoils of the enemy whenever he could. Her relatives make presents to the parents or family of the husband, and this is all that generally is done. Among these Indians it is considered a great indecency for a man to look at his mother-in-law's face, and still more so to speak to her. If by chance they happen to come close together, one runs in one direction and the other in an opposite one until they are several yards apart.

Strange Food.

Some score or so of contributors to a French sporting journal dined one day upon the ham and heart of a lion, killed by Constant Cheret in Algeria. The flesh of the lion was found to be particularly firm and close-grained, like that of a horse, but although pronounced palatable, it only achieved what is termed a *sucess d'estime*, while the heart, skillfully prepared with truffles, was unanimously voted tough and indigestible. In fact the French journalists were not much better pleased with their fare than was Bruce, the traveler, when the guest of the Arab tribe of Welled Sidi Boojamm, "the sons of the fathers of the flocks," bound by vow to slay a lion's flesh once every day; for the traveler found male lion meat lean, tough and musky in flavor, lioness meat a trifle fatter and more palatable, and whelp flesh the nastiest of the three.

Mindful that an unlooked for pleasure is thrice welcome, Frank Buckland did not advise his guests on a certain occasion that they were about to engage in their gastronomic experiences, but when the soup had been disposed of asked a famous gourmand sitting near him how he liked it. "Very well indeed," was the answer. "Turtle, is it not? I only ask because I did not find any green fat." Buckland shook his head. "I fancied it had a somewhat musky taste—peculiar but not at all unpleasant," remarked his neighbor. "All alligators have," replied the host, "the caymen especially—the fellow I dissected this morning, and which you have just been discussing." Half a dozen of the suddenly enlightened diners suddenly started to their feet, two or three slunk from the room, and the rest of the meal was enjoyed by only a portion of the original company. "See what imagination is," said Buckland. "Had I told them it was turtle, or terrapin, or bird's nest soup, or the gluten of a fish from the maw of a sea-bird, they would have pronounced it excellent, and their digestion would have been none the worse. I tell them that it is alligator soup, and their gorges rise at as good a dish as ever a man need have!"

Forewarned, and therefore forearmed, were the gentlemen who lunched on octopus at the Brighton squarium, trying it in turry boiled, broiled and cold. They found it excellent eating, resembling skate, but not so tender as might be. The verdict would probably have been still more favorable had the octopus been boiled first and then roasted, as is the way in Corsica, where the monster is esteemed a great delicacy.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Bismarck's Country Home.

Ample acres, and all the appurtenances of a prosperous and well-kept landed estate surround the spacious Pomeranian mansion of the chancellor. The stables shelter many thoroughbreds, the kenneis are crowded with Bismarck's favorite dogs. The conservatories teem with rare fruits and flowers; and in all these things the master takes a keen and watchful interest. But he is most often found at Varzin, as at Berlin, in his study. This is a six-sided apartment, furnished with rugged simplicity. An enormous chimney and open fire-place fill in one of the corners; on either side of which rises a column bearing a coat-of-arms or an emblazoned shield. Bismarck is proud of his blood and his ancestry. After the French war, he added to his coat-of-arms the banners of Alsace and Lorraine, and chose as his motto, "Trinitate Rourh"—"My strength in trinity."—an old family device. "And," suggested a friend, "it may also signify "my strength in the three-in-one God." "Quite so," replied the prince, gravely. "That was what I meant." A bust of the emperor surmounts the chimney; while before it are placed two stiff, high-backed chairs. The walls are adorned, as everywhere is fond of adorning them, with many curiosities; there are Tunisian sabers and Japanese swords, Russian hunting knives and braces of pistols, military caps and quaint bits of armor. The furniture of the room comprises sofas, divans, and the chancellor's writing-desk covered with green cloth, and having upon it a white porcelain inkstand and a two-armed student lamp; on a small table at one side is a large Bible, evidently much used; everything is solid, plain and substantial, like Bismarck himself. This feature of simple comfort is discernible, indeed, throughout the house. Nor is it without its mysterious staircase. Such a one leads from a corridor into unknown regions. "The castle keep?" once asked a friend, pointing to the floor. "That is my sally-port," said Bismarck; and he went on to explain that it led to a path in the woods, whither the great man was fain incontinently to retreat when threatened by a raid of unwelcome guests.—*Good Company.*

Leap-Year Difficulties.

He was a nice young man, with cane, high hat and patent leather boots. He strolled leisurely down Fourth avenue, puffing daintily upon a cigarette, and occasionally twirling the waxed ends of his moustache. He was accosted by a stout woman with a florid complexion.

"Top of the mornin' to ye, Mister Charley," said she.

"Good morning, Mrs. McGuinness," said the nice young man.

"Me darlint boy, would ye—" and she bestowed a bewitching smile upon him. He dodged out of her reach. The recollection that it was leap-year rushed upon him. He answered:

"Madame—really—I can't—I am very sorry if I cause you pain—but my affections have already been bestowed upon another—and, madame—I can't—I can't marry you."

She gazed at him in astonishment, and then said, indignantly: "Who axed ye to marry me! The idea of the likes of me, a poor lone widdy, with four children to support by washin', axin' ye to marry me. I was only goin' to ax ye for that dollar for washin'."

He sighed and gave her a dollar, and walked sadly away.—*New York Sun.*

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farm Notes.

Dark stables are injurious to the eyes of horses.

No other animals should be tolerated in a yard with sheep, for it will only result in vexation and loss.

A bag of hops as large as the two fists, placed in a bin or store of grain, will, it is said, kill or eradicate all grubs and insects from the grain. The dead ones can be removed by fanning.

Shelter is one of the first objects in wintering sheep successfully. Farmers often condemn barns and sheds as unhealthy places for sheep, when it is a want of ventilation that does the injury.

Milk paint for fences or barns is made by mixing water lime with skim milk to a proper consistency to apply with a brush. It will adhere well to wood whether smooth or rough, to brick, mortar or stone, where oil has been previously used.

A farmer in Bangor, Me., observing that wheat was being picked from the seeds of standing grain, and seeing at the same time flocks of yellow birds flying about, shot some of them. On opening their crops he found only three grains of wheat, and by actual count 350 weevils.

Particular care should be used in cleaning milk pans and cans. Many cases are on record of diseases in families from using milk infected with noxious germs from foul milk cans. Milkmen upon again receiving the cans should cleanse them with boiling hot water.

Cattle like a change of diet occasionally, as men do. Keeping cattle on hay or straw alone is a little like living on bread or potatoes, or meat alone, with nothing except that one dish. Therefore feed some roots, as well as hay and meal or shorts. If you haven't the roots on hand, be sure and have a supply next winter.

Cabbage has a superior value for feeding purposes. English cattle feeders assert that their beasts progress faster on cabbage, mixed with plenty of fine-cut wheat straw and cotton cake, than with any other vegetable. Cabbage contains one part flesh-forming substance to three of heat producing, while in potatoes the flesh-forming is only one to twenty. Cabbage is also rich in mineral matter

How to Sweep a Room.

To sweep and dust a room properly is an art, and like all fine arts has a right method. Well done it renovates the entire room, and the occupant takes possession feeling that "all things have become new." It is not merely a performance to be done by the hands, but a work into which taste and judgment, in other words, brains, must enter. Are these closets opening into the room to be swept? Arrange the shelves, drawers or clothing preparatory to sweeping day; then let this be the first to be swept. Cover the bed with soiled sheets, as also all heavy articles that cannot be removed; first, however, having carefully dusted and brushed them. Remove all the furniture that can easily be set in hall or adjoining room, having first dusted it; then, taking a step-ladder, begin to sweep or brush or wipe the cornice and picture cords and pictures. Draw the shades to the top of the window or, if there are inside blinds, dust them carefully. Open the windows. All the dust left in the room now is in the carpet or air, and the current of the windows will soon settle it.

Now begin to sweep, not toward a door or corner, but from the outer edges of the room toward the center, where the dust will be taken up with a small brush and dust-pan. Go over the room once more—this time with a dampened broom; that removes the last bit of dust and gives the carpet a new, bright appearance. Replace the articles of furniture as soon as the air is entirely free from dust, uncover the rest and the room is new and clean. All this seems an easy thing to do, but there is not one in a hundred will follow out the details. Some will sweep the dust into the hall, or from one room to another, and then wonder why their house is soon dusty again. Others forget cornice and pictures, and thus leave a seed of future annoyance; while a third class will do all but using the damp broom, which is as the finishing touches to a picture.—*Chicago Alliance.*

Household Hints.

Soft soap should be kept in a dry place in a cellar, and should not be used for three months after it is made.

A French chemist asserts that if tea be ground like coffee immediately before hot water is poured upon it, it will yield nearly double the amount of its exhilarating qualities.

To preserve the aroma of coffee add the white of one egg to every pound of coffee just before it is quite cold. Stir it thoroughly into the mass, so tha every berry will be wet with it.

To clean lamp chimneys, hold them over the nose of the teakettle when the kettle is boiling furiously. One or two repetitions of this process will make them beautifully clear. Of course they must be wiped upon a clean cloth.

Table cloths should be first slightly starched, and folded lengthwise, after ironing quite dry on the right side, first down the middle, then putting each selvage edge to the center, pressing them down on the right side; next placing the two double parts, thus folded, together, and then doubling the other way in the same manner.

To wash a black and white cotton dress, have a tub partly filled with hot water, add one large tablespoonful of powdered borax; wet only one part of the dress at a time, the basque first; use very little soap, and only on the most soiled places; wash quickly, rinse in warm water containing a tablespoonful of table salt; starch on the wrong side, wring very dry, shake out well, hang where it will dry quickly; next wash the overskirt and then the under-skirt in the same way.

Health Hints.

Glycerine is excellent to rub on chafes burns or chapped hands or sun scalds.

Olive or sweet oil mixed with warm milk and water, and drank plentiful until it acts as an emetic, is an antidote to poisons in general.

Laws of Life says simple remedies are frequently the best for headache. A cup of sour milk spread upon a thin cloth and applied to the head will many times give relief. Or, a mild mustard plaster on the back of the neck will often ease the pain, or drinking a cup of hot water.

Temporary relief from a painful sore corn may, says an exchange, readily be obtained by applying strong carbolic acid. Take the cork out of a small bottle of carbolic and apply it (the cork) to the corn. Relief will come at once, and you will be able to walk with comparative comfort till you can find time to remove the corn with a knife.

How to Make Cows Give Milk.

If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk, give your cow every day water slightly warmed and slightly salted in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find if you have not tried this practice that your cow will give twenty-five per cent. more milk immediately under the effects of it; and she will become so attached to the diet as to refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty. But this mess she will drink almost anytime, and ask for more. The amount of this drink necessary is an ordinary water pailful at a time, morning, noon and night.

Extraordinary Growth of Hair.

The ordinary length of the hair of the heado f a woman varies from twenty inches to a yard, in some instances even longer than that; but they are of unusual occurrence—its weight from five ounces to ten ounces. A contemporary relates an instance where the hair on a lady's head attained the measurement of two yards in length. But its proper length for texture and strength should not exceed twenty-four inches, and its value as long hair is much depreciated in price when it falls shorter. It has been calculated by Withof that the beard grows at the rate of a line and a half per week, which gives a length of six inches and a half in the course of a year, while for a man of eighty years of age twenty-seven feet would have fallen before the razor. The beard of the Burgomaster Hans Steningen was so long that upon one occasion, having forgotten to fold up the same, he trod upon it as he ascended to the central chamber at Bonn and was thereby thrown down and killed.

In this moist and variable climate colds are the rule rather than the exception. Dr. bull's Cough Syrup is just the remedy for every one to take when suffering from a cough, cold or any throat trouble.

Nihilists on the Scaffold.

The Odessa journals report that, in conformity with orders issued by the governor-general and commander-in-chief of the troops, General Totleben, preparations were made early in the morning for the execution of the three Nihilists lately sentenced to death by the Odessa court-martial. The house of detention, in which the condemned men were confined, was surrounded by four regiments of infantry and one regiment of Cossacks. Punctually at eleven o'clock in the morning the gates leading into the court-yard of the house of detention opened and gave passage to a black wagon drawn by two horses, in which the three condemned men were seated, with their hands firmly tied behind them and again bound to a bar affixed to each side of the vehicle. The nobleman, Victor Alexejeff Malinka, a young man of twenty-six years of age and a volunteer in the One Hundred and Thirty-second battalion of the infantry reserves; Josefoff Maidanski, military surgeon of the Seventh regiment of Hussars, twenty-five years of age, and Ivan Wassilewitsch Drobiaskin, twenty-eight years of age, the son of a priest, were all enveloped in the customary long white garment. From around the neck of each of the prisoners was suspended a large black placard bearing the inscription, "gossudarstwennyi presupnik" (traitor to the State). During the whole ride from the prison to the place of execution the three prisoners did their utmost to make their voices heard by the dense crowds which lined the way. The wagon was escorted by the Thirteenth battalion of Chasseurs, which bears the name of the Prince of Bulgaria, and by a hundred Cossacks. In addition to this escort the wagon was guarded by five gendarmes, who rode by its sides with drawn swords. As Drobiaskin would not heed the reiterated command to cease addressing the people, but on the contrary shouted to them at the top of his voice, one of the gendarmes struck him so severe a blow on the head with the flat of his sword that it stunned him. Upon this one of his fellow prisoners cried out: "Do not hew us down, unfortunate minion of the Czar," but the gendarme, threatening him also with his sword, only answered by the injunction: "Moltschi, sobaka!" (silence hound). Very shortly after this painful incident the place of execution was reached. The three condemned men were unbound from their seats in the wagon and led to the gallows. Their sentence being read by Captain Nesterenko, Malinka was deprived of his rank as nobleman. After this ceremony had been completed Malinka was at once delivered over to the hangman. He, however, demanded permission to address the people, which was refused him by the commander of the town, Major-General Baron Heinz, who inquired if he would like to confer with the priest. Malinka, after scornfully glancing at him, turned to the hangman and said: "Now, servile wretch, do your work." Drobiaskin was the next to be placed under the rope. When in this position a priest approached him with a crucinx, but was repulsed with the words: "Let me alone, brother. I do not want any of that humbug." When the last prisoner, Maidanski, was placed in the executioner's hands, he shouted out to the rabbi: "Get out of my sight; let me not set eyes upon you." At 11:30 o'clock all three were hanged, and at twelve o'clock the bodies were cut down and cast into the graves which had been dug on the spot. The earth was thrown upon them and stamped down. Major-General Krok then gave the word of command and the troops, marching off the ground with their band playing, passed over the graves and trod down the earth much tighter. — *London Standard.*

A Pet Dog's Fatal Bite.

A recent dispatch from Wilmington, Del., to a New York paper, says: Richard G. Alexander, a well-to-do citizen of Delaware City, was bitten by a dog supposed to be mad one day last month. As he was sitting in his doorway, holding a pet dog in his lap, the animal sprang upon him and sank its fangs deep in his cheek and upper lip. It then dashed away through the neighborhood, and before it was killed bit about twenty other dogs. Since he was bitten, Alexander has been fearful of the hydrophobia, and took many different remedies. On Monday morning last he first felt what are believed to have been symptoms of the disease; he complained of a pain in the back and a palpitation of the heart, but attributed them both to torpidity of the liver. On Thursday morning, when he went to wash, he found that he experienced an aversion to water that he could not overcome. He ate a hearty breakfast, but could drink nothing, and mostly manifested that nothing allied him. His fortitude in resisting the dread malady is characterized by the physicians as one of the most remarkable things they have met with in their practice. He refused to have a doctor called in until he had a spasm, and when medical aid was finally called, he composed himself with great effort.

The doctor at that time was not convinced that Alexander had the hydrophobia until he remarked that he felt that he wanted to sneeze all the time and could not. The fangs of the dog had torn the cartilage of the nose, and the first symptoms of the disease in such cases is a morbid feeling in the wound. Soon after this the spasms became violent, and, to soothe the patient, strong opiates were presented, but he could not swallow. Toward evening he became very violent, but after the spasm begged to be killed, and pleaded with those present to leave the room, or he might unknowingly bite them. The spasms grew more pronounced and frequent, and finally it required the united force of six men to hold him. He died in great agony just a night about eleven o'clock, just forty-five days after being first bitten. A general outbreak of hydrophobia is feared in the neighborhood, as many dogs were bitten by the dog that caused Alexander's death, and not killed.

John Milton and His Daughters.

And surely it is his simplicity alone that can excuse his conduct to his daughters. Milton's Oriental views of the function of woman led him not only to neglect, but to positively prevent, the education of his daughters. They were sent to no school at all, but were handed over to a schoolmistress in the house. He would not allow them to learn any language, saying, with a sneer, that "for a woman one tongue was enough." The Nemesis, however, that follows selfish neglect of others is so sure of stroke that there needs no future world of punishment to adjust the balance. The time came when Milton would have given worlds that his daughters had learned the tongues. He was blind, and could only get at his precious books—could only give expression to his precious verses—through the eyes and hands of others. Whose hands and whose eyes so proper for this as his daughters'? He proceeded to train them to read to him, parrot-like, in five or six languages, which he (the schoolmaster) could at one time have easily taught them, but of which they could not now understand a word. He turned his daughters into reading machines. It is appalling to think of such a task. That Mary should revolt, and at last, after repeated contests with her taskmaster, learn to hate her father—that she should, when some one spoke in her presence of her father's approaching marriage, make the dreadful speech that "it was no news to hear of his wedding, but if she could hear of his death, that were something"—is unutterably painful, but not surprising.—*Athenæum.*

A Female Bandit.

The district of Saranzaro, in Southern Italy, has recently been overrun by a horde of bandits, under the leadership of a lovely damsel, Maria Croci. This adventuress, whose personal attractions are reported to be little short of soul-subduing by those who have been fortunate enough to escape from her clutches, was formerly the bride of a mountaineer, who occupied a distinguished position in the band at present commanded by her. This fellow met with his death by the rifle of a carabineer, whereupon his afflicted betrothed picked up his gun, raised it toward heaven, and vowed to avenge his cruel fate. Elected captain of the association by her departed's comrades, she has become the terror of the whole district, where she has earned a reputation for ubiquitousness, by the rapidity of her movements. She burns a farmhouse one day, plunders a church the same night, and carries a nunnery by assault before she retires to her well-earned repose. Troops are out after her in half a dozen directions, but she has hitherto managed to evade them.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Jet lace is very fashionable.

White is very fashionable for full evening dress.

Beige is the fashionable material for young girls.

Perforated kid lace tops appear on new kid gloves.

Curls drooping from the back of coiffures are revived.

Black gauze gowns set off jewelry bet ter than any others.

Real acorns nicely varnished are sold to ornament baskets.

Tulle is the fashionable diaphanous fabric for ball dresses.

Costumes of Lyons satin and camels'-hair are pretty and elegant.

Creamy white bonnets are more worn than any others for full dress.

Bows of piece brocade stitched with gold thread are worn in the hair.

Jersey waists and fur skirts are worn for skating costumes in England.

Sicilienne wears better than pure silk, not being likely to become shiny.

Young ladies who dance wear short dresses escaping the floor all round.

Smoking jackets are lined with one bright color and faced with another.

Jersey webbing in navy blue and myrtle green may be bought by the yard.

Cashmere colors appear in the trimmings of many handsome white bonnets.

Long Branch scollops are stiff little curves of hair that look as false as they are.

Little bonnets of black plush, looking like gentlemen's hats, are worn a great deal.

Loops of braids at the back of the head are giving place to loose fluffy curls.

Ruches, ruffles, and fraises in the neck are more fashionable than linen collars.

Young ladies wear their corsage bouquets on one side of the neck, near the shoulder.

Walking suits are now made of the richest velvet brocade, combined with Lyons satin.

White jet and white Spanish lace appear to be favorite decorations of white dress bonnets.

A new kind of cashmere is very thick and soft, and feels like ordinary cashmere doubled.

Anything may be worn that is pretty or becoming without putting the wearer out of fashion.

There never was a season when so great a variety was seen in the style of dressing the hair.

Gold thread traceries around the designs of white Spanish laces appear on late importations.

White silk and white gauze form the composition of many elegant evening dresses this season.

Spanish slippers have the heel and sole made in one piece, and increase the height considerably.

Satin sunflowers are worn in the hair. They are made in Paris, and their price is something astounding.

Small Japanese fans with long handles are more fashionable than large Japanese fans with short handles.

Young girls wear waistcoats of some bright silk and wool mixture with gray or brown or drab beige suits.

A fancy dress ball held at York, England, the other day, was the first that has been held in that city since 1835.

Dahlias of variegated colors will be worn as spring advances, both as bonnet decorations and corsage flowers.

Silk fans are made up over pasteboard, decorated with painted flowers and finished on the edge with plaited ribbon or lace.

Tidies of colored cotton flannel with borders of a lighter tint, and corner-pieces of a contrasting color, are pretty and cheap.

Tulle dresses looped with sprays of apple blossoms, rosebuds or daisies, make the most effective ball dresses for young girls.

A small bonnet and a large tie are the fashion for street wear. Some of the ties are twelve inches wide, and nearly cover the chin.

White satin duchesse and white satin antique, which is only another name for silk plush, compose a large number of white bonnets.

Large scoop front Directoire bonnets of plain or furry felt are picturesque and stylish, but they make any face look needlessly older.

English corduroy is the most fashionable material for little boys' suits. Mixed cassimeres and Scotch cloths are the next in favor.

Fur turbans are worn by young ladies, trimmed with bands of feathers, or when fur bands are used, with a wing or fancy feather on one side.

New silk handkerchiefs for the neck are in pale shades of blue and rose, and edged with plaitings of Breton, Languedoc or Valenciennes laces.

The novelty destined to the greatest popularity in fancy spring goods is the printed India cashmeres, in small multi-colored pine patterns over a light ground.

Snoods, simple ribbons passed through the hair and knotted at the side with pendant ends, are revived. They are in the richest Oriental colors, and finished at the ends with gold fringe or tassels.

News and Notes for Women.

There are 25,000 English women in India.

New York ladies are developing an exceeding fondness for the violin.

One female cook in a Wisconsin lumber-camp has already caused two suicides, one stabbing affray and fifty-three fights.

In Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, a jury composed entirely of women recently rendered a verdict in a case of the death of another woman.

Miss Drever, a young lady belonging to fashionable society in San Francisco, has shocked her friends by announcing her betrothal to a Chinaman.

The wife of Gov. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, is a daughter of Albert G. Greene, whose name is widely known as the author of "Old Grimes is Dead."

In a paper lately at the State fair on the "Industries of Indiana," it was stated that sixty per cent. of all the butter, cheese and sugar produced in Indiana is the work of women.

"Man," says Victor Hugo, "was the conundrum of the eighteenth century; woman is the conundrum of the nineteenth century." An American editor adds: "We can't guess her, but will never give her up—no, never."

Mrs. Marietta K. Benchley, widow of Henry W. Benchley, who was lieutenant governor of Massachusetts shortly before the war, died recently in New York and willed her brain to Dr. Lozier, and her skeleton, after dissection, to the woman's medical college.

A lady of Evansville, Ind., who had been grossly insulted several times in the streets of that place, finally drew a hatchet and sunk it in the cheek of the insulter, cutting through to the bone. This is one way to bury the hatchet, and it was a pretty good one.

Marie Louise, the second wife of the great Napoleon, was in the habit of amusing the ladies of her court at their private soirees by turning her ears almost completely round, and in a manner closing them up. She did this by a peculiar motion of the jaw, and she is said to have prided herself on the exploit not a little.

A pretty miss of eighteen, who belongs to a good family in Utica City, Ind., and has been well educated, has recently been released from jail, where she was awaiting trial for kleptomania. The most influential people in the country united in an appeal for the dismissal of the indictment, and the court gladly acquiesced in a nolle prosequi.

The enormous quantity of so-called kid gloves is greatly in excess of the amount of leather afforded by the skins of all the young goats annually killed to supply the demand. There has long been quite a trade carried on in Paris by the gamins in rat skins, who have much profitable sport in catching them at the mouths of the great drains of the city. Real kid skins come from Switzerland and Tuscany.

One hundred years ago, during the winter of 1780, the weather was so cold that some of the harbors along the coast were frozen over for nearly six weeks. In Marbichead harbor several vessels were frozen in from the last of December to the middle of February.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

Governor Van Zandt in his annual message to the Rhode Island general assembly recommends the extension to women of the right to vote on school questions, and a prohibitory instead of the prevailing liquor law.

Mrs. Mary B. Lindermier, a robust woman of forty-seven, living in Philadelphia, died the other day in great agony from hydrophobia, having been bitten by a dog six or eight weeks ago.

The Maine Fusionist legislature, after a prolonged secret session, held on the day after the adverse decision of the supreme court was published, adjourned until the first Wednesday in August. Regarding the supreme court decision and his future movements, the Fusionist contestant for governor, Major Smith, said to a correspondent that it was no more than he expected; that "as law-abiding citizens we must submit and go to our homes," and that he should never re-enter politics. Concerning the future movements of members of the Fusionist legislature, a dispatch says that "many of them will go home not to return to Augusta before August and others will take their seats among their Republican brethren; some of the counted-in members will go home, while others will contest the seats of their rivals in the capitol."

The story of the child inmates of the Shepherd's Fold in New York, as told during the proceedings pending before the supreme court, reveals a terrible story of cruelty and privation. The little ones testified that they were insufficiently fed, made to do the hardest kind of work, cruelly beaten and generally ill-treated. Their emaciated appearance bore out their tale of suffering.

Charles Freeman, the Second Adventist who killed his five-year-old daughter in Forest, Mass., last May, has been adjudged insane by medical experts, and will be sent to a lunatic asylum. Freeman still persists in asserting that the sacrifice of his child was a just and proper act, and was demanded of him in a vision. It will be remembered that, after a prolonged revival in his sect, he awoke his wife in the early morning of May 1 last and told her that he had seen God in a vision, who had required of him that, as Abraham had obeyed the call to sacrifice Isaac, so should he offer up his little daughter Edith as a human sacrifice. Then, after both had prayed, the mother went back to her bed and Freeman sought a sharp knife. The five-year-old daughter slept in the next room. Bending over her as she slept, Freeman drove the knife through her heart. She opened her eyes and, as the father afterward freely related the circumstances, cried out, feebly "Oh, Papa!" and died. Freeman lay down beside his wife again, and both slept peacefully until morning. He confidently expected that the child would rise from the dead on the third day. It was only by accident that the crime was disclosed.

There is an epidemic of measles in New York city, the number of cases having increased from 122 the first week in December to about 400 the last week in January.

Boston proposes to hold a national cat show in March.

During 1879, says a New York paper, 5[illegible] ocean steamers in various parts of the world and 676 other vessels running to or from American ports were lost at sea, involving a total money loss of nearly $15,000,000. Of the steamers which were lost 34 were British, 5 American, 4 Spanish, 1 Egyptian, 1 Swedish, 1 Russian, 1 Holland, 1 German and 2 unknown. The total number of lives lost on these steamers was 511.

The third trial of Mrs. Smith and Covert D. Bennett, for the murder of the former's husband, a policeman of Jersey City, N. J., resulted in an acquittal by the jury, and the accused were released after having been in confinement eighteen months.

The New York Republican State committee has issued a call to hold a State convention at Utica, February 25, for the purpose of electing delegates to the national convention which will nominate a candidate for President at Chicago, June 2.

Henry Grant and George Addis were fatally injured and William Rhodes was severely hurt while riding in a carriage which was struck by an express train at Chester, Pa.

William Allen, an old peddler, awaiting trial in the New York Tombs for stealing a coat from a minister, committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell. He left a letter stating that he had determined to stay with himself because his prosecutor had refused to forgive him.

The heaviest snowstorm of the winter visited New York city and vicinity a few days ago, making the streets nearly impassable and greatly impeding travelers and traffic.

John D. Gardiner and wife were burned to death in their house at Easton, Mass., presumably by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp.

Western and Southern States.

A dispatch from St. Louis says that 700 colored emigrants from Louisiana and Mississippi, on their way to the West, arrived in that city during the past few days. Three hundred colored emigrants were in St. Louis at last accounts, awaiting aid to enable them to move on.

Majors E. A. Burke and H. J. Hearsey, well-known New Orleans journalists, fought a duel with pistols near that city a few days ago; but after two rounds had been fired friends interposed and the matter was amicably settled without any harm having been done.

During a fit of insanity Charles Ponder, thirty years of age, a Methodist preacher of New Albany, Ind., committed suicide by hanging himself.

Serious trouble is reported from Shenandoah county, Va., on account of the substitution of colored for white men by the proprietors of Columbia Furnace, near Edinburg, in that county. Their works have heretofore been almost entirely run by white men, and when colored men were brought from other counties to replace them a collision occurred. Several persons were injured, and Governor Holliday ordered a company of militia to the scene of disturbance.

John H. Soper, a well-to-do farmer, who lived near Frederick, Md., deliberately committed suicide, without any apparent cause, by placing himself in front of a freight train.

Colonel Edmund Nolan, United States district attorney, fell dead a few nights ago in the Indianapolis opera house from apoplexy.

At Taylorsville, N. C., Joseph Gillespie (colored) was hung for complicity in the murder, in December, 1878, of William G. Fowler, a merchant of Mooresville. Gillespie's accomplice, another colored man named Davidson, was lynched shortly after the commission of the crime.

A boiler in Moloy's saw mill near Fort Scott, Kan., exploded, killing Thomas Freeman and badly injuring Henry Moloy and Flint Finner.

Charley Faing, a Chinaman, was hanged at Goliosa, Cal., for the murder of a Chinawoman in 1878.

From Washington.

The nomination of Eli H. Murray, of Kentucky, for governor of Utah Territory, has been confirmed by the Senate.

A Washington dispatch says that daily advices are received from our minister to Colombia to the effect that the agents and friends of M. de Lesseps ridicule the probable efforts of this government to interfere with his Panama canal project in any way, and defiantly boast that France, either alone or conjointly with other European governments, is determined to own and construct the canal, and will furnish abundant means immediately to build it.

Among the patents issued at the patent office a few days ago was one to Thomas A. Edison for his electric light.

The majority report of the sub-committee on the Curtin-Yocum contest, in the twentieth Pennsylvania congressional district, declares the election of Yocum, the sitting member, null and void, and proposes a new election. The report is signed by three Democrats. The minority report sustains Yocum, and is signed by one Republican and one Democrat.

The statistician of the treasury department reports that the balance of trade for 1879 in favor of the United States was $261,350,477. There was an excess of imports of specie amounting to $67,400,000 during the year, leaving a net balance of trade amounting to $183,950,000.

Secretary Schurz has summarily removed E. A. Hoyt, commissioner of Indian affairs, for withholding certain facts concerning the conduct of affairs at the San Carlos Indian agency in Arizona.

General H. V. Boynton, Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, has preferred charges to the secretary of war against William T. Sherman, general of the army, for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in violating the criminal laws of this district, which define and punish the crime of slander." The trouble originated some years ago, when General Sherman's book of memoirs was sharply criticised by Boynton. There was a sharp newspaper fight at the time, but the matter eventually died out. Recently it was revived again, General Sherman asserting in an interview that Boynton would slander his own mother. In a letter written to Boynton General Sherman charged that the correspondent would do anything for pay; that he had falsified about him (Sherman), and that he was capable of slandering his own mother for pay. Hence Boynton's complaint to the secretary of war.

The House committee has agreed upon the Indian appropriation bill. It appropriates in the aggregate $4,493,645.86, which is $219,533 less than the appropriation of last year.

During last month 104 postmasters were commissioned, which is the greatest number ever commissioned during a like period.

The payments made from the treasury by warrants during the month of January, 1880, were as follows: On account of civil and miscellaneous, $5,382,374 66; navy, $1,350,055.73; interior Indian and pensions $1,037,901.72. Total, $11,189,713.77.

Mr. Parnell, the Irish agitator, spoke in the House of Representatives a few nights ago on the Irish land question. The galleries were crowded, and most of the members seats were occupied by ladies.

The coinage executed at the various United States mints during January comprised 992,000 gold pieces worth $7,767,500; 2,450,000 silver dollars and 5,836,000 minor coins worth $59,000.

During January the national debt was decreased $11,014,263.05. On February 1 the total debt, less cash in the treasury, was $2,000,784,24 .92.

Foreign News.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has telegraphed to an American banker that the needs of the famine-stricken of Ireland grow every day more pressing.

The English newspaper at Constantinople has been suspended by the Turkish authorities, for criticising recent honors bestowed upon the Turkish minister of police.

Francisco Gonzales, the would-be assassin of King Alfonso, of Italy, has been adjudged insane by physicians appointed to examine him.

General Garibaldi has just been married to Donna Francesco at Caprera.

Large petroleum wells have been discovered in Hanover, and a dispatch says the existence there of a basin as large and rich as the one in Pennsylvania is regarded as beyond doubt by mining experts.

Six internationalists have been arrested at Barcelonia, Spain, and a number of revolutionary papers have been seized.

At Ottawa, Ont., a gentleman who had been taken to a hospital, stricken down with smallpox, apparently died and his body was hurriedly put into a coffin and conveyed to the cemetery, where a grave had been prepared. As the sexton and others were about to lower the coffin into the grave a groan was heard, and the coffin lid being opened it was found that the patient had revived. He was taken back to the hospital and in the evening was in a fair way of recovery.

Professor James De Mille, the well-known novelist, died at Halifax, N. S., a few days since, aged about forty-eight years.

About a dozen persons were killed or wounded by an explosion in a colliery at Meissen, Saxony.

The lake of Zurich in Switzerland is frozen over for the fourth time in the present century.

Three deaths from starvation have occurred in one week in the neighborhood of Parsonstown, county of Louth, Ireland.

The first locomotive crossed the other day on rails laid on an ice bridge over the St. Lawrence at Montreal.

Terrible accounts have reached Candahar from without the British lines in Afghanistan. It is reported that nearly two thousand families have been exterminated by the Ghilzias, and that seven of the villages of the latter were afterward captured by the Hazaras and every soul in them slain.

A terrible epidemic prevails in the Naples district, Italy. The population of seventeen communes especially affected numbers 92,382 persons, of whom 61,340 had been attacked by fever and 5,023 had died up to the middle of last December.

A rich landowner near Barcelona, Spain, his wife, three daughters, a son, and two female servants have all been found murdered in their beds. A switchard and his two sons have been arrested charged with the crime.

Rev. Edward Cowley, manager of the Shepherd's Fold in New York, was arrested and locked up in default of $12,500 bail in twenty-four hours, on indictments charging him with ill-treating the children under his charge.

Four hundred bandits attacked Januaria, in Brazil, expelled the authorities, burned twenty-two houses and sacked the town.

The steamer Bengore, laden with coal, from Penarth for Gibralter, foundered at sea, and of the nineteen persons on board thirteen were drowned.

Russia has decided to increase her peace and war forces—the latter by 150,000 men.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg announces that a new revolutionary proclamation is circulated by the students of the high schools. The students draw a terrible picture of their condition, and declare that they will fight the great Moloch called the Russian government to the end, even though the best of them perish. The proclamation is considered to be important, as showing the formation of a new party against the government. The Russian police having proved so very inefficient in the prolonged struggle with the Nihilists, a large number of German police have been summoned from the Baltic provinces of the empire.

Princess Louise, wife of the Marquis of Lorne, governor-general of Canada, arrived at Halifax, N. S., a few days ago, from a long visit in England to her mother, Queen Victoria.

Dr. Siemens, an eminent German telegraph engineer, claims to have discovered and utilized the electric light long before Edison.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Mr. Bayard made a long speech in favor of his joint resolution withdrawing the legal-tender power of the greenbacks. The resolution has been reported adversely from the committee on finance, and Mr. Bayard spoke in support of the views of the minority of that committee.

Petitions of ex-soldiers and sailors for the passage of the Weaver bill to pay such persons the difference in value between greenbacks and gold, were presented by Messrs. Pendleton, Ingalls and Cameron.

Majority and minority committee reports on the bill for the relief of General Fitz-John Porter have been presented.

On the day set apart for the delivery of eulogies on the life and character of the late Senator Chandler eulogies on the dead Senator were delivered by Messrs. Ferry, Anthony, Bayard, Blaine, Logan, Morrill, Blair, Cameron and Baldwin.

Mr. Gordon submitted a resolution that a committee of nine Senators be appointed to take into consideration the subject of the construction of a canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and that all papers, docum